HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO. 107 BOMBAY THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 1 1927 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
2 Sept.	DELTA ..	RAWALPINDI*	16,619
10 ,,	MANTUA ..		10,902
17 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx	20,836
24 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,575
1 Oct	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
8 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
15 ,,	NALDERA x		16,088
22 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
29 ,,	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
5 Nov.	RAWALPINDI		16,619
12 ,,	NARKONDAx		16,302
19 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA	MACEDONIA*	11,120
3 Dec.	RAZMAK ..		10,602
10 ,,	RANPURA ..	MOOLTANx	20,847
17 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
24 ,,	RANPURA ..	MANTUA*	10,946
31 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
1928			
7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI	MALOJA x	20,837
14 ,,	RANPURA ..		16 601
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI	MOREA *	10,953
28 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x	16,088
11 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
18 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA*	10,986
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA	16,302
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
17 ,,	RAZMAK@†		10,602
21 ,,	CHINA‡		7,952
24 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
31 ,,	MOOLTANx..		20,847
7 April	RANCHI ..		16,650
14 ,,	RAZMAK @..		10,602
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 ,,	MALOJA		20,837
5 May.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
12 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA*	10,953
19 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
26 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx	16,088

@To Marseilles only.

xThrough Steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers fro India.

† 1st Saloon only.

‡ Extra sailing at the following reduced rates:

	A	B	C
	£	£	£
1st Saloon to London ..	80	70	60
,, ,, ,, Marseilles ..	72	62	56
2nd Saloon to London ..	54	52	
,, ,, ,, Marseilles ..	50	48	

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
3rd Nov.	MANORA ..	7,888
17th ,,	DUMANA ..	8,427
15th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303
1928		
12th Janv.	DOMALA ..	8,441
23rd Feby.	MANORA ..	7,888
8th March	DUMANA ..	8,427
5th April	MANELA ..	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA ..	8,441

P. & O. STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO,

1927		
6th Sept.	NYANZA	China and Japan
27th ,,	DELTA CATHAY	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia.
13th Oct.	MOOLTAN	Australia.
10th Nov.	MALOJA	Australia.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO. MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
2nd Sept	VASNA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
3rd ,,	*CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports.
5th ,,	*VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports.
7th ,,	BANDRA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
14th ,,	KHANDALLA	East & South Africa.

*Weather permitting.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Rangoon Maru ..	5059	21 Aug.	3 Sept.
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	4 Sept.	17 ,,
Muroran Maru ..	5374	18 ,,	1 Oct.
*Sadu Maru ..	5898	30 ,,	12 ,,

* Passenger Steamer.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg: "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure
* Honolulu Maru	26th Aug.	30th Aug.
Celebes Maru ..	13th Sept.	22nd Sept.
Borneo Maru ..	24th ,,	8th Oct.
Indus Maru ..	12th Oct.	20th ,,
Shunko Maru ..	25th ,,	6th Nov.

* Proceeds to Rangoon.

For Particulars apply to :—
Ch. MURASE, Manager

Phone No. 22180, Telegrams : "SHOSEN,"
Box No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

A NEW ADDITION
TO THE WONDERS OF THE MEDICAL WORLD

THE
'Shakti Sanjivani'
Pills

Prepared after 48 years' long experience and containing the most efficacious and highly Valued ingredients. They help the power of retention and make the body iron-strong.

Price Rs. 12-0 Net.

For a tin with 60 Gold coated Pills full one month's course.

Rs. 3-0 for a tin with 30 Pills. For a full list of all other preparations write to :

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR - - - - (Kathiawar.)

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids etc., cured Without Knife by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand, "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4 Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal.

Tel.—Weer, Kandi.
Agents:—KEMP & CO., Bombay.
J. TIRATH & CO., Karachi.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER, Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year	.. Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months	.. Rs. 10	Rs. 12-8
3 Months	.. Rs. 5	Rs. 6-4
1 Month	.. Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign
Yearly ..	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7.

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber .....

Address .....

Register No. .....

Date of paper .....

Time of delivery .....

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Humum Street Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,700.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

FOR LONG LIFE
UNDER INTENSE HEAT

KATNI
FIREBRICKS
ARE HARD TO BEAT.

They are unsurpassed for quality and durability.

On your next Furnace Job specify "KATNI" make.

LARGE STOCKS AVAILABLE.

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO. LTD.
Agents :—C MACDONALD & CO., Laxmi Bldg., Ballard Road, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE :—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation	Year.		Surplus disclosed.
First ..	1917	Rs.	11,532
Second ..	1920	Rs.	27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs.	1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to :—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

ANNAS 4 A DAY

WHICH YOU EASILY and UNKNOWINGLY SPEND IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME OF THE

National Indian Life

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.)

WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF BOTH

OLD AGE and FAMILY PROVISIONS

AFTER YOU GET Rs. 1,500
AND A POLICY OF Rs. 1,500
Rs. 3,000
IN CASH FULLY PAIDUP PAYABLE AFTER DEATH.

WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG YOU ARE NO LOSER.

Give us an opportunity to tell you how is it.

For all Particulars and forms apply to:—
BRANCH SECRETARY
Bombay Branch,
40-42, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.
MARTIN & Co., Managing Agents.
Head Office: 6-7, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA

AGENTS WANTED
ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :— 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
Estd. 1906.

The Progressive Indian Insurance Company

EVERY YEAR A RECORD YEAR.

	1925.	1926.
New Business	Rs. 67,25,500	Rs. 82,74,000
New Premium Income	,, 3,43,794	,, 4,46,826
Premium Income	,, 17,83,154	,, 19,79,361
Life Assurance Fund	,, 82,70,393	,, 94,49,109

ATTRACTIVE FEATURES :

Low rates of premium.
Liberal Surrender Values.
Loans on policies at very moderate rate of interest.
Prompt Settlement of Claims.
Bonuses on policies declared at a high rate.
Cash Value of Bonuses granted at liberal rate.
Financial Security absolute.
Policies are World-wide.

Prospectus and Forms please write to the
BOMBAY BRANCH: Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

INSURE WITH :—

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.

No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to :—
P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., CALCUTTA.
AGENCY APPLICATION INVITED

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25% of the premium refunded as Bonus.

Funds above Rs. 1 LACS.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. per month Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esoof Building, D'Lisstreet, Mazagon, Bombay.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA
PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisemet Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—For the Sanwaldas Sadanlal Khattri Industrial School, Moradabad, a HEAD MASTER. Should be trained designer and drawing Master with good educational qualifications and managing capacities. A gentleman possessing experience of brasswork will be preferred. Pay Rs. 50/- to Rs. 100/- p.m. according to qualifications with good future prospects. Apply with testimonials to:—Mr. JAGDISH PRASAD MEHRA, Pleader, Trustee and Hony. Treasurer, Sanwaldas Sadanlal Khattri Industrial School, MORADABAD (U.P.)
A 29171

WANTED—Full time SANSKRIT GRADUATE, Jain Vidyapith preferred. Apply fully stating least salary NAGINDAS AMULAKHRAI, Ghatkopar.
A R415

WANTED—A MATRIC or P. E. strong in Sanskrit and Mathematics. Sportsman preferred. Pay Rs. 30 p.m. Apply to DEWAN, Ali-Rajpur State, C. I.
A 29170

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

FRESH FRUITS—ENGLISH ROSY LARGEST PEACHES, 7 lbs. net Rs. 8, Seedless Grapes 6 lbs. net Rs. 7. Charges included. WESTERN FRUIT AGENCY, Quetta.
F R411

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD
MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH, CALCUTTA.
PREMIER AND LARGEST INDIAN HOTEL.
CHARGES:—Rs. 10, 6, 4, & 2-8 per diem. (Family suites with bath available.)
Telegrams:—'CALHOTEL'

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Old Custom House Road, Bombay

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—A FINANCIAL PARTNER to invest about a LAC of rupees for extension of an established LUCRATIVE business in Bombay of the most PROSPECTIVE, PROGRESSIVE and PROFITABLE LINE" Those intending write to:—Box No 2022, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
F R420

EDUCATIONAL.

LEARN TOUCH TYPEWRITING FREE —STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY, 321, Hornby Road, Bombay.
A R421

PROFESSION.

SEND TIME AND DATE of BIRTH or writing letter. One year reading Re. 1/. Five years Rs. 4-8-0, Extensive Rs. 10/. Testimonials highest. The Sanjivi Astral Works, P. O. KASIMKOTA, Vizag. Dt.
P R403

MEDICAL.

"GOOD CHANCE."

Renowned Silky Muslims for ladies and gentlemen. Sample piece 12 yds., fit for 6 shirts. Breadth 1-1/4 yds., Rs. 7-8. Ready shirts 6—Neck 15" Rs. 9. Money back in full if not approved. A. S. MURTY & CO., CHICACOLE CITY.
R401B

BESCEN'S EYE DROP:—If you have lost your eye-sight, it will bring round within a fortnight. It cures all sorts of eye disease. No harm. Cure guaranteed. Rs. 5/- per phial nett. —Dr. B. K. CHOWDHURY, 26/2, Grey Street, Calcutta.
P 28515B

CATARACTS—No matter ripe or unripe. No risk of operation. Cure Guaranteed. Particulars on request. "Sri" WORKS, Beadon Square, Calcutta.
P 28194A

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet).

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

EMINENT DENTISTS and DOCTORS RECOMMEND

MAGIC TOOTH DROPS

A Specific Remedy for Pyorrhea and all other Dental Diseases.
Re. 1-8 Post FREE.
BOMBAY GENERAL AGENCY
BOMBAY 8.
29147

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT

CONTINENTAL PROVIDENT INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD., (Madras).—Cheapest Life and MARRIAGE Assurances. Premiums monthly Rupees Two and One only. Sub-Agents and Canvassers required. Prospectus and terms from: Chief Agent, S. R. KRISHNA, 11 Dalmia Building, Matunga, Bombay—19, (Enclose stamp for reply.)
T R423

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention

YUSUF BUILDING
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay
Tel. No. 21986

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per Column Inch per Insertion.

1st Insertion .... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion .... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion .... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

POONA RACING SEASON 1927.

REDUCED FARES.
for
SATURDAY MEETING—3RD SEPTEMBER, 1927.

FOR the Poona Race Meeting to be held on SATURDAY, the 3rd September, 1927, first and second class tickets by Race Specials will be issued at the following reduced fares:

	First Class Rs.	Second Class Rs.
With admission to Grand Stand and 1st Enclosure	16-8-0	10-8-0
With admission to 2nd Enclosure	15-4-0	9-4-0
With admission to Grand Stand	14-0-0	8-0-0

A. PEEL GOLDNEY,
Ag: Chief Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 30th August, 1927.

ZENITH LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE OF MEETING.

AN EXTRA ORDINARY MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at its Registered Office at Mubarak Manzil Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, 15th September, 1927 at 1 p.m. to consider and adopt the Valuation Report submitted by the Consulting Actuary of the Company.

BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE,
General Manager.
Bombay, 30th August, 1927.
29213

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE

ON and from 1st September, 1927, and until further notice owing to remodelling of Victoria Terminus, Bombay, all suburban Kalyan trains, mentioned below, will be received at and despatched from the new platforms Nos. 10, 11, 12 and 13 on the East side of the station.

DOWN TRAINS.
81, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59. 61. 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77 & 79.

UP TRAINS.
74, 82, 76, 78, 80, 46, 48, 50, 52. 54 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70 & 72.

These trains will runs on the through lines between Victoria Terminus and Byculla and WILL NOT STOP AT SANDHURST ROAD STATION.

A. PEEL GOLDNEY.
Ag: Chief Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 23rd August, 1927.
29186

NOTICE.

ON and from 1st September, 1927, all main line and Kalyan Local Trains will arrive at and depart from the New Platforms Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13, at the east side of Victoria Terminus.

A. PEEL GOLDNEY,
Ag: Chief Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 29th August, 1927.
29209

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 444 of 1926.

TAHERBHAI ESMAILJI SAMIWALLA .. .. Plaintiff.

AMINABAI, daughter of Mulla Abdulhussein Kamruddin .. Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 24th day of August, 1926, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at the respective premises.

LOT NO. 1.—Property at Huzuria Street on THURSDAY, the 1st day of September, 1927, at 5 p.m.

LOT NO. 2.—Property at Santa Cruz on FRIDAY, the 2nd day of September, 1927, at 4 p.m.

LOT NO. 3.—Property at Sat Rasta or Ripon Road on THURSDAY, the 1st day of September, 1927, at 4 p.m.

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. 1. HUZURIA STREET PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground, containing by admeasurement 79 sq. yds., or thereabouts situate, lying and being on the East Side of the Huzuria Street, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, registered by the Collector of land Revenue under Old No. 1275, New No. 8439, Old Survey No. 2401, New Survey No. 3857 and Cadestral Survey No. 1198 of Byculla Division together with the messuage tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under E. Ward No. 201 and Street Nos. 117-119 and bounded on the East by Sweepers' passage, on the West by Huzuria Street aforesaid, on the North by the property of Sulleman Oomer and Mahomed Oomer and on the South by the property of Shaikh Ismail Bin Shaikh Mussa.

LOT NO. 2. PROPERTY AT SANTA CRUZ.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling houses and well standing thereon situate, lying and being at second Hasanabad Lane at Santa Cruz in the Registration Sub-district of Bandra in the Bombay Suburban District, containing by admeasurement two thousand nine hundred and eighty-two sq., yds., or thereabouts but in the last sale deed, dated 10th September, 1898, appear to contain 5408 sq. yds.. or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of land Revenue under entry No. 3256 and non-agricultural Survey No. 185 and bearing house No. 17. Hasanabad Lane of Notified Area Committee of Santa Cruz and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East partly by the property of Mr. Abdulally Ebrahimji Machiswalla and first Hasanabad Lane, on or towards the West by the second Hasanabad Lane. on or towards the North by the property of Mr. Ebrahimji Peerbhai Netarwalla and on or towards the South by the property of Mr. Krishanda: Shivaji and which said premises are occupied by the tenants of the owner.

NO. 3, PROPERTY AT SAT RASTA OR RIPON ROAD.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying being on the West side of a passage called Ghellabhai Dullabhdas Street in or at the Race Course in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 198-8|9 sq., yds., or thereabouts according to title deeds but 205 sq., yds., or thereabouts according to the City Survey Register and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collectors New No. 13730, and New Survey No. 3554 and Cadastral Survey No. 1|1563 of Byculla Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 3879 and Street No. 66, Ripon Road and bounded, on the East by the said Street, on the South by a piece or land lately leased by Gullam Hussein, on the West by land of Nagu Ashana Kamathee and others and on the North by land occupied by Abdul Kayum.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. HASAN BAXI & CO., attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 23-25, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 5th day of August, 1927.

H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
29115

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPPORTUNITY For LADIES!
To-day SPECIAL MATINEE SHOW
Krishna's Well-known Production

GUJARAT-FLOOD HAVOC.

Horrors of Flood in Gujarat in Nine Pathetic Parts
Special Film will be shown
To-day At 2 P.M. Only for LADIES and CHILDREN
Please Avail of the Opportunity.
Krishna Cinema DUBASH THEATRE, CAMA BAG.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF THE EMPEROR EDWARD SPG. & MFG. CO., LTD., (In Liquidation).

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Bar-at-Law, the Official Liquidator of the Emperor Edward Spinning and Manufacturing Company Limited (in Liquidation), Messrs. BENNETT AND COMPANY will THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 1st instant sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the Mill premises at Reay Road, Mazagaon, the immoveable properties along with the buildings standing thereon and all the machinery lying therein.

LAND. All that piece of land situate at Mazagaon, Reay Road, and originally admeasuring about 55,199 square yards, but now admeasuring about 54,159-15 square yards held under lease from Government dated the 30th day of May 1868 for the term of 999 years, at a nominal rent of Re. 1 (one) per annum.

SPINDLES. 46,452 Spindles all in working order.

LOOMS: 1,383 Looms in good working order

STEAM ENGINES of 2,500 H.P. with which further ample means of extensions are possible. Built by Messrs. Douglas and Grant and are in working order and show fuel economy.

BOILERS. Ten Water Tube Boilers by Messrs. Babcock & Wilcox (4 of 1922 with 160 lbs. pressure each) 1 of 1917 of 162 lbs. pressure, two of 1909 of 160 lbs pressure each, and 3 of 1907 of 162 lbs. pressure each, all certified, and in good order.

Besides the above main machinery the Mill consists of all the necessary auxiliary machinery, such as openers, Lapping Machines, Cards, Slubbing, Inter and Roving Machinery with a complete set of sizing and calendering rollers, etc., all by well-known makers.

The mill is fully equipped with Electric installation and has besides a complete set of Hydrants, Humidifires and sprinklers with various other tools, implements, plants, accessories, etc., etc., and is centrally situated, opposite the Harbour Electric Railway Line, and being in the vicinity of the Cotton Market at Sewree has the advantage of saving heavy Hamalage and Cartage for carting down cotton to the Mill premises.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and for details of machinery and inspection of the property, please apply to the Official Liquidator of the Company at ALICE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY, or to the Undersigned.

The Sale is subject to a reserve bid and sanction of the Court and private offers will also be received by the Official Liquidator at his Office.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

ON SATURDAY, the 4th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred Brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office Shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.

BENNETT & CO.

YOU'LL HAVE TO GET IN EARLY IF YOU DON'T WANT TO MISS—

Harold Lloyd
IN
"THE FRESHMAN"

Opening for the Third Week after a nightly smashing record attendance
"THE FRESHMAN"
THE EVENT OF THE YEAR
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
Time: 6-15, 8-15, and 10 P.M.
NOTE
POPULAR PRICES
PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
Hurry! Hurry!

IF YOU WISH TO READ
"The World's News"
SUBSCRIBE TO THE
'AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA"
Bi-Weekly or Weekly
EDITION).

There are in India a great many people who do not subscribe to a daily paper and yet desire to have a full record of the current Indian and Foreign news. The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" (Bi-Weekly or Weekly Edition) is specially printed to meet such a demand. It contains all the most important intelligence and comments from the daily edition of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" besides giving a mass of reading matters on varied topics such as will be welcomed in every home.

Every reader in India can afford to subscribe to the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" (Bi-Weekly or Weekly Edition), for the annual subscription, inclusive of postage is only Rs. 8 and Rs. 5 respectively per annum.

It circulates throughout the length and breadth of India and Burma, Malaya, Arabia and East Africa. The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" (Bi-weekly or Weekly) is thus one of the best advertising mediums in the country. Advertising rates will be forwarded on application to the Secretary.
"Amrita Bazar Patrika, Ltd."
CALCUTTA.

MORE THAN 90,000 CLIENTS HAVE HAD OUR WONDERFUL FORETELLING.

Full Annual Life Reading of amazing accuracy with a wonderful delineation of life and character Re. 1. Five years' Life Reading Rs. 2-8 Postage Extra. State time and date of birth or of writing the letter.

Mr. Bhimji K. Chotai, Sub-Engineer, P. W. D. Sub-Divisional Officer, (Kathiawar) Una, writes on 26-10-1926:—"I have tried many Astrologers both native and Europeans but I have found your work as the best of all."

KALINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, Vizianagram City.
R381

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

HEAVY PROFIT TAKING.

Bombay, Aug. 31.

Yesterday the New York futures market opened steady and improved 50 points over previous day's close on continued speculative buying. At the advance there was a big wave of profit-taking which carried prices lower to the extent of about 120 points from the highest point reached during early hours.

The above decline is an outcome of the wild speculation which is alive in American cotton. Prices are pushed higher on alarming crop reports but it is believed that the advance was too rapid. Present weakness is mostly a natural one due to long liquidation on a theory of reaction. If crop prospects do not improve, prices are likely to be pushed higher and believe purchases in quiet makets would prove profitable.

Messrs. Breul and Co. in their report of the 30th August state that there is apparently no keeping the New York market in check at the moment and a further advance of 70 points was registered there yesterday, with the result that prices today stand about 6 cents higher than they did just prior to the publication of the American Bureau Report early this month, whilst in this market the advance amounts to about Rs. 100. This is no small fluctuation within a matter of only three weeks and it is rather difficult to estimate exactly what this rise discounts in the way of crop deterioration, but it stands to reason that it must discount something material.

This Season has very often been prophesied to be a repetition of the 1921-22 year when prices in New York rose from about 12-1/2 cents in August to 21-3/4 cents in September, but the crop that year was only 8,360,000 bales with a Carry-Over of 9,364,000 bales. At present it is probably reasonable to figure on a crop of not less than 12-1/2 millions this year, which, with a carry-over of 7-1/4 millions will leave us with a supply of 2 million bales in excess of that of 1921-22 and yet prices to-day are already nearly 2 cents higher than they were at about this time that year.

We must admit that our bullish enthusiasm is now evaporating and although we are not yet prepared to recommend short sales, we are most decidedly in favour of taking profits and then looking on quietly whilst others are scrambling for the last crumbs of gain to be made on the advance.

The local cotton market is closed to-day on account of Ganesh Chaturthi. The market will remain closed to-morrow being a Jain Holiday of "Samvatsari."

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Aug. 30.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb:
Aug|Sept. shipment sellers 52|9.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb:—
Aug|Sept. shipment sellers 54.
Wheat, Australian:—
Aug|Sept. shipment value 54.
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi:—
Sept. Caroes shipment sellers 54-6.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Aug. 30

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C and F Calcutta:—
Aug|Sept. per cwt. 15-1 1/2.
Oct|Dec. per cwt. 15|3.
Jan|March per cwt. 15|6.
C and F Bombay:—
Oct|Dec. per cwt. 15|4-3|4.
C and F Karachi:—
Oct|Dec. per cwt. 15|5-1|2.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Aug. 30.

Silver:—Market quiet.
Spot 25-1/4
Forward 25-5/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Aug. 30.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. .. £4|4|10-1|2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Aug. 30.

Interest Day to Day Loans	3-5/8 p.c.
Interest 7 Days' market Loans	3-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills 3 months	4-5/16 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months	4-15/32 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5-1/4 p.c.

LONDON METALS.

London, Aug. 30.

	£
Copper English best Selected	60-5/8
Copper Braziers	70 1/2
Yellow Metal	63
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	24 1/4
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge	14
Tin English Ingots	256-3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Aug. 30

	£
Chartered Bank of I.A. & C.	20-1/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	115
P. & O. Banking Corporation	9-7/8
National Bank	50-1/4
Eastern Bank	6-1/4
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	86-5/8
Conversion Loan	75-1/8
Indian Loan 5-1/2 p.c.	101-3/8
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p.c.	56
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan	60 1/8
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. Sterling Loan	70-1/4
Consols	54-3/8
War Loan 5 per cent	101-7/8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	93

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Aug. 30.

October	22.30—.72
December	22.58—.76
January	22.54—.79
March	22.72—.73
May	22.77—.68
Middling Spot	22.50—.75

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Aug. 30.

October	22.20—.80
January	22.60—.72
Middling Spot	22.00—.75

NEW YORK.

New York, Aug. 30.

NEW YORK, 10-30 A.M.
(As known in Liverpool at closing time):

October	23.29 plus .27
January	23.56 plus .23
March	23.72 plus .27

NEW YORK, NOON CALL:

October	22.89—.13
January	23.10—.23
March	23.23—.22

NEW ORLEANS 9 A.M.:

October	23.24
January	23.24
March	23.64

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S.A.

New York, Aug. 30.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	45,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	2,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	16,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Aug. 30.

August	12.01 plus .48
September	12.00 plus .50
October	12.09 plus .50
November	12.14 plus .50
December	12.21 plus .50
January	12.24 plus .49
February	12.24 plus .49
March	12.28 plus .50
April	12.27 plus .50
May	12.30 plus .49
June	12.20 plus .47
July	12.16 plus .46
August	12.09 plus .48
Middling Spot	12.04 plus .25

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 30.

Scinde Good	9.35
„ Fully Good	9.55
„ Fine	9.75
Bengal Good	9.35
„ Fully Good	9.55
„ Fine	9.75
Oomra Good	9.85
„ Fully Good	10.10
„ Fine	10.35
Broach Good	10.20
„ Fully Good	10.50
„ Fine	10.80

SALES.

Liverpool, Aug. 30.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	8,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	nil

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 30.

August	19.68
September	19.78
October	19.95
November	20.10
December	20.10
January	20.10
February	20.08
March	20.07
April	20.07
May	20.04
June	20.03
July	20.03
August	20.03
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	20.30

LINSEED OIL.

London, Aug. 30.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt:
Sept|Dec. delivery buyers 31.
Jan|Apl. delivery buyers 31|9.

LINSEED.

London, Aug. 30.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton:
Aug|Sept. shipment sellers £17|10|0.
Sept|Oct. shipment sellers £17|12|6.
Linseed, La Plata c.i.f. ton:
Sept.|Oct. shipment Continent paid £16.
Linseed, Bombay, ton:
Aug|Sept. shipment sellers £18|10|0.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Aug. 30.

Cottonseed, Bombay:—
Aug|Sept shipment sellers £9|0|0.
Castorseed, Bombay:—
Aug|Sept. shipment sellers £18|2|6.
Rapeseed, Toria ton:—
Aug|Sept. shipment quoted £19|2|6.

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Aug. 30.

Demand Bills 485.81

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Aug. 31.

Para Rubber Oct.-Nov. value 1|3-1|4.

COFFEE.

New York, Aug. 30.

Coffee Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) Spot: 13-5/16.

NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LD.

In the course of the Report by the Directors of the above Company for the year from 1st January to 31st December, 1926, it is stated:

During the year the proposals received numbered 2197 for assurances aggregating Rs. 36,36,350, and of these 1459 resulted in policies assuring the sum of Rs. 22,16,100 of which two amounting to Rs. 20,000 were re-assured. The rest were either awaiting completion or were declined, delayed or accepted on terms which did not meet with the approval of the applicants. The annual premiums under the new policies effected amount to Rs. 1,30,327-7. The total premiums realised during the year were Rs. 6,78,499-15; and the total income from all sources Rs. 8,34,388-9-9.

The effective rate of interest, that is after deduction of tax earned on the total funds, invested and uninvested alike, was 6,156 p.c.t. which in view of the easier money-conditions prevailing during the year must be considered a satisfactory return. The Life Assurance Fund was increased by the sum of Rs. 3,25,100-15-9, which is the largest addition made in any one year up to the present, and now amounts to Rs. 26,21,771-8-11. The total assets of the Company now amount to Rs. 29,42,192-8-11. They are shown in the balance sheet at the market-value as at 31st Deremper 1924 which are Rs. 1,67,956-5 below the value as at 31st December 1926. This is being retained as a reserve towards the next valuation. The expense-ratio, that is the ratio of expense of management to net premium income, was 38.18 p.ct., which shows a reduction of 6.2 p.ct. over the previous year and is a step in the right direction.

Claims by death under 68 policies assuring Rs. 1,23,846-2 were intimated during the year and in addition 65 policies for the total sum of Rs. 94,245 matured by survivance. The average duration at death was 6.3 years; the longest being 18 1/4 years and the shortest, by a cycle accident, within a fortnight of entering upon the risk. The claims by both death and survivance, particularly the latter, are higher than in previous years, but at this stage of the Company's existence this is still to be expected, more especially in view of the large new business written during recent years. It will be noted with satisfaction that of the outstanding preminms, shown in the balance sheet at Rs. 53,141, the sum of Rs. 42,809, or about 80 per cent., has been realised on account thereof since the close of the books.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO., LD.

In the course of the Directors' Report and Accounts, for the period of 12 months from 1st January to 31st December 1926, of the National Insurance Co. Ld., it is stated:

During the year 6225 New Life Proposals were received for sums aggregating Rs. 1,15,75,500. Of this number 4754 were accepted and resulted in New Policies assuring an aggregate sum of Rs. 82,74,000. The remainder were either declined, or accepted on terms which have not been acceded to by the Proposers, or are awaiting completion. The net annual Premium Income represented by the New Life Business, after deducting sums re-assured, done in the year 1926 is Rs. 4,46,826-7-0. During the year the Claims on account of death have been presented for an aggregate sum of Rs. 2,85,171-0-0 and a further sum of Rs. 3,47,689-0-0 became due in respect of Endowment Assurance, matured.

The Life Assurance Fund including the amount placed to Investment Reserve Fund now amounts to Rs. 95,91,248-9-6 as compared with Rs. 83,02,474-7-10 at the beginning of the year. The Fund has therefore increased during the year by the substantial sum of Rs. 12,88,774-1-8. No appreciation of Securities has been brought into account except that actually realized. The total Interest Income of the Company on its Investments has been Rs. 5,40,707-15-1 after deducting Income Tax. The ratio of Expenses of Management to Premium Income in the Life Revenue Account is 27.0 per cent.

TAKE UP HOUSING PROBLEM.

Rao Saheb Hiralal Gokuldas Shah (Kaira) in a communication to the Press appreciates in merited terms the prompt help the rich have rendered to the homeless and destitute, the victims of the unprecedented sweeping flods, both in money and by personal visits. He says, "the people distressed by the calamity have been sufficiently relieved of their anxieties so far as food, clothing and seeds are concerned. Now the grave problem is that of having the homeless." He appeals that of housing the homeless." He appeals that the problem of housing be taken up in hand promptly.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Aug. 30.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.43-1/4
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.13-1/4
T.T. Brussels on London	34.90
T.T. Madrid on London	28.91
T.T. Milan on London	89.97
T.T. Berne on London	25.21
T.T. Paris on London	124.02
T.T. London on Prague	164.00

Why is "The Chronicle" Widely Read?

Because

It is the People's Paper.
It is a Courageous Exponent of Indian Nationalism.
It is Bright and it is Bold.
It Leads in Views and News.

Its regular Illustrated Supplements are among its most Attractive Features.

Its Commercial Columns are recognised to be most Authoritative, reliable and helpful.

That is why everybody buys or borrows

"THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

It circulates in all Indian States as well as in every part of British India

AND THAT IS WHY

IT ATTRACTS ADVERTISERS.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

LOCAL	MOFUSSIL
Yearly Rs. 20	Yearly Rs. 25/-
Half „ „ 10	Half „ „ 12/8

THE WEATHER

RAINFALL IN GUJARAT.

SIMLA, August 31.

The shallow depression over the Punjab has disappeared after causing an extension of rainfall in Kashmir and North-West Frontier Province, but the weather is still slightly unsettled along the Western Himalayas. There has also been an extension of rainfall in Gujarat.

The Arabian Sea monsoon is active in Konkan, but is weak over Deccan. The Bay current has strengthened considerably over Burma and the conditions are becoming unsettled at the head of the Bay.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Kumaon, and the Punjab Hills, Central India West, Rajputana East, and Konkan and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, United Provinces East, Central Provinces West, the Punjab East and North, Rajputana West, Gujarat and Mysore.

A few falls have occurred in United Provinces West, Central Provinces East, Kashmir, North-West Frontier Province, Bombay Deccan, Madras Southeast, and Madras Coast North.

Chief amounts are:—Victoria Point one inch; Tavoy two; Amherst, and Diamond Island one and a half; Toungoo one; Kyaukpu five; Akyab three; Myitkyina six; Sibsagar and Silchar one Shillong and Jalpaiguri two; Lucknow three quarters; Mukteswar one; Mussooree three; Neemuch, Indore and Ludhiana one; Lahore a half; Gulmarg a quarter; Parachinar one and a half; Ajmer two; Mount Abu one and a half; Rajkot, Veraval and Ahmedabad a quarter; Bombay a half; Ratnagiri one; Marmagoa three quarters; and Vizagapatam a half.

Forecast:—A decrease in the extreme north and some increase round the head of the Bay.—A. P.

WEEKLY BULLION REVIEW.

Bombay, August 31.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee in their weekly report state that the silver market registers a net advance of Rs. 1-1 since we wrote our last Review. The advance is due to short-covering and general buying in consequence of better Shanghai Exchange and the improved daily average offtake. The highest price touched during the week was Rs. 57-14 yesterday and the lowest Rs. 56-14 on the 23rd instant, the range for the week being Rs. 1-0. T. T. Shanghai on London is 0 1/4 higher than the last week, the highest touched being 2-5 15/16 on the 26th instant and the lowest 2-5 5/8 on the 24th instant.

The London price is 0 5/16 higher. The market was steady with India being a buyer while China both bought and sold. The New York price is 54 3/4 cents i.e. 0 5/8 cent higher than the last week's closing. The highest price was 54 3/4 cents on the 29th instant and the lowest 54-1/8 cents on the 22nd instant.

The prices for Gold are about unchanged, yesterday's closing being Rs. 21-8-6 for ready, Rs. 21-8-3 for the first settlement and Rs. 21-8-3 for the second settlement. London prices closes unchanged at £ 4-4-11 1/2.

SAVE YOUR VALUABLES.

Can you afford to take chances on the safety of your valuable papers when you can have absolute safety for them in our SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT for only Rs. 20 a year?

Our great Vault provides a place of perfect security and renders the care and anxiety of watching and guarding valuables unnecessary.

For further particulars write to—

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

Mother—Make Sure!

If you cannot feed Baby yourself, then give him Mellin's Food. Mixed as directed it is the perfect substitute for the natural milk. It contains the same vital nourishment and ensures sound healthy development.

Mellin's Food

THE FOOD THAT FEEDS

Obtainable of all chemists. *Samples and booklet on application to* WILSON LATHAM & CO., LTD. BOMBAY.
Send this Advt. and mention the name of paper.

For Smartness and Vitality use

Ananga Probha Yakuti.

It is the best nerve tonic for overworked and usedup energy and the quickest stimulant for rejuvenating the old and hopeless. This is the leading tonic of the day.

Price:—A phial of 30 pills. Rs. 10 (ten).

Ananga Probha Oil

An external liniment of the highest efficacy to bring about rapid and lasting sensation and potency.

Price:—A phial of 1 tola Rs. 15.

Raj Vaidya Narayanji, Keshavji.

Head Office:—Jamnagar (Kathiawar Branch; 393 Kalbadevi Rd. Bombay 2

AMAZING BURGLARY IN BOMBAY.

ROBBERS LOCK UP SERVANT IN BOX

RS. 4,500 WORTH ORNAMENTS STOLEN.

Karim Dastgir, a cook of Saleh Mohomed Haji was found covered with chaddar and tied up hands and feet in a steel box in his master's house at Khambekar Street. Saleh Mohomed, the employer of Karim was staying on the second floor of the premises. It seems that Karim had been the victim of some terrorizing burglars and had to stay in the steel box for nearly about 3 hours between 5 p.m. and 8 p.m. During that long interval the box was entirely closed up. It is presumed that the burglars must have made Karim smell some poisonous medicine, that would make him faint. Saleh Mohomed had been out at about 2-30 p.m. on his business, but when he went to the house he saw his house broken into by the burglars and informed the police.

On receiving information about this incident the Police Superintendent Mr. Tavde with other police-officers Messrs. Watson, Baker, Rahm and Deshpande went to Saleh Mohomed's house and made necessary investigation. Karim had been taken to J. J. Hospital and after due treatment it was found that he was improving. The property stolen by the burglars was found to be worth about Rs. 4,500 which consisted of some ornaments, clothes, etc.

FRACAS AT NANDED.

FURTHER INQUIRY

HYDEABAD, Aug. 30.

The Commissioner appointed by the Nizam consisting of Mr. Armstrong, Director General of Police, Pandit Giri Rao, Judge of the High Court, and Nawab Sardar Jung, to inquire into and report on the Hindu-Muslim fracas at Nanded over a building which both parties claimed as theirs held further sittings at Hyderabad. After receiving information regarding certain issues involved in the case from Mr. Hinkin, ex-Director General of Police, Hyderabad, the examination of Sajjada Nishin was proceeded with. The witness was cross examined by consulting of both parties to-day. The Counsel for the Sikhs argued on the contested points and submitted that the building originally belonged to the Sikhs. The hearing was adjourned.—A. P.

MEDAL FOR HEROISM

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 31.

A special message to the "Pioneer" states: It will be remembered that last January, Lieutenant Goodbody R. T. C. while shooting on Kushdil Khab, a lake near Quetta, fell through the ice with which the lake was covered and became entangled in the weeds. He was drowned in spite of the gallant efforts made by several officers and men who hastened to his help and who themselves were rescued with difficulty. As a sequel to the tragedy, the Royal Humane Society has awarded the medal for attempted saving of life and a certificate to Lieutenant R. L. Simpson, and certificates to Captain C. F. Jones and Lieut. J. M. Barlow. The three officers mentioned are all of the 18th King Edward's Cavalry.

CAWNPORE QUIETING DOWN

MILITARY STILL GUARDING CITIES.

CAWNPORE, Aug. 31.

There has been a marked improvement in the situation to-day. Only a few cases of stray assaults have been reported during the course of the day. Feelings, however, are still very strained. Armoured cars and military guards were again called in to-day from early morning. The authorities are arranging to raise 200 volunteers from both communities to look after the peace in the city.—Free Press.

Panchgani Hindu High School.

Second Term Begins 5th September.

Ideal residential High School for Hindu children. Salubrious, equable hill climate. Education from Elementary Gujarati and Marathi upto Matric. Children from 6 years admitted. Supervision of Nurse-Matron. Efficient staff and healthy food.

FEES PER MONTH RS. 50.

For Prospectus, apply to:

L. V. KHANDWALA
Hon. Secretary,
Panchgani Hindu Education Society.
11, Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.

CAWNPORE RIOT.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 31.

The Commissioner, Allahabad, has issued an official version of the communal disturbances at Cawnpore in the course of which he says, "It appears that about 9 p.m. on Saturday evening two Hindu students of the Rashtreeya school were drinking water at a pump near Sangamlal's temple in Chatai Mohal. Two Mahomedans came up and said they wanted to wash their hands. An altercation ensued. A master of the Rashtreeya School intervened and was hit with a stick. A little later some Mahomedans threw bricks at Sangamalal's temple damaging a few glass globes and chandeliers. There was a large gathering of Hindus in the temple, but nothing untoward happened at that time. About 1-30 a.m. on Monday morning the Collector was informed that some Hindus were wandering about in Moulefanz and bricks were being thrown. Police pickets were immediately sent and the matter subsided. While bricks were being thrown some Hindus broke open the door of a small mosque in the neighbourhood and beat two Muslim boys who were sitting outside.

At 7 a.m. some shops were closed, but the District Magistrate says that at that time there was no rioting. About 10 a.m. however sporadic rioting commenced in different parts of the city. Isolated groups of people began attacking each other. The District Magistrate issued an order prohibiting the carrying of lathis and gathering of more than five persons in any public place. Armoured cars and two companies of the Essex Regiment were called out in the afternoon. Troops and the police met with no opposition, the people running away as soon as they saw them approach. There have been very few assaults since 2 p.m. on Monday. So far, the only death known is that of a Muslim. The District Magistrate estimates number of persons injured at about 100. The exact figure however is not known. Many of the injuries are slight. So far as is known the majority of persons injured are Muslims."—A. P.

A "JEWEL" LOST.

SERVICES OF LATE DR. KUNWAR MADANSINGH.

AJMERE, Aug. 31.

Interviewed by a representative of the Free Press of India, Mr. B. S. Pathik said the death of Kunwar Madansingh has deprived Rajputana of a jewel. Kunwar was the first to critise and beard the lion within his own den before he ever joined the Seva Sangh. He criticised unsparingly the actions of the Karauli State from within, though generally an atmosphere of terror spread over Rajputana at the time. He was a true Kashtria. He feared nobody in the pursuit of truth and knew no higher duty that to pursue and champion the cause of the poor and the oppressed.

Mr. Pathik expressed the hope that the noble example set by Kunwar, a son of a Diwan will be inculcated by the youngmen of Rajputana. The only tribute and memorial they could pay and raise to his memory was to dedicate themselves to the services of Rajputana as wholeheartedly and disinterestedly as he did.—Free Press.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST STAFF GRIEVANCES

A meeting of the members of the Bombay Port Trust Docks Union took place on Sunday last at Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall. Mr S. H. Jhabvala presided. The Chairman explained at length the need of strengthening unity among the clerical and menial staff and fellow-feeling towards each other.

Several speakers bitterly complained against the alleged high-handedness and injustice that is prevalent in the Dock Department.

The meeting unanimously passed the following resolutions:—

1. This meeting of the Bombay Port Trust Docks Staff Union puts on record its deep sense of resentment at the constant disappointing and discouraging tone of the authorities of the Port Trust in the various replies sent to the Union in the matter of various grievances forwarded to them by the Union.

2. This meeting of the Bombay Port Trust Docks Staff Union refers all the grievances of the Union to the Central Council to take all such measures as the Council may deem fit.

3. This meeting of the Bombay Port Trust Docks Staff Union resolves that one representative of the Port Trust workers must sit on the Board of Trustees to represent the workers of the Port Trust.

4. This meeting of the Bombay Port Trust Docks Staff Union sincerely sympathises with the sufferers in Gujarat and Kathiawar in the recent floods and authorises the Chairman to forward a copy of the resolutions to the Central Flood Relief Committee through Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas.

It was decided to collect subscriptions and forward the amount to the Central Flood Relief Committee.

LORD CECIL'S RESIGNATION.

LONDON PRESS COMMENTS.

LONDON, Aug. 30.

Rugby.—Commenting on the resignation of Viscount Cecil the "Times" considers that the main counts in Cecil's indictments of the British Government's policy regarding disarmament are adequately met in the reply of Mr. Baldwin. Mr. Baldwin remarks that successive British administrations including the present Government have not contended themselves with preaching disarmament. They have disarmed to the limits of national safety. The difference between Cecil and the Government, he says, are differences of method rather than of policy. The "Times" remarks that the Government will, in fact, simply have to carry on its work of pacification, so successfully inaugurated at Locarno, without Lord Cecil though Cecil will certainly be missed at Geneva.

"The Morning Post" remarks: Everyone who knows Viscount Cecil knows that any step he takes is actuted by the most honourable motives in which self-seeking has no place at all and as men of such character can never be too common in public life it must be a matter of sincere regret to Conservatives that he should have felt constrained to resign his office in Mr. Baldwin's Government. But it adds: After all the greatest goodwill to the League of Nations does not dispense His Majesty's Ministers from the duty of safeguarding vital British interests first. It may even be the best service to the League to avoid burdening it with tasks which it is not yet strong enough to discharge. If we have criticism of Cecil it is that his enthusiasm has been apt to carry him to generous but imprudent extremes.—B. O. W.

WOMENS'S ATTEMPT TO CROSS CHANNEL.

RECUED FROM BEING DRAWNED.

LONDON, Aug. 30.

RUGBY.—Four women and two men have been attempting to swim the English Channel during the last twenty-four hours. All started from Cape Gris Nez. The 19-year old girl Miss Hilda Harding narrowly escaped being drowned. She swam for hour in a state of coma, was dragged on board the tug as she collapsed, and then lay unconscious for an hour. She had covered ten miles when she had to give up. Miss Edith Jensen of Copenhagen who left Cape Gris Nez about the same time as Miss Harding had to give up owing to cramp after four and a half hours. The other two women who started were Doctor Dorothy Logan and Miss Ivy Hawke who when last heard of were making good progress. The two men were Monsieur Doria, a Swiss who abandoned the swim during the afternoon and Dr. Schief a sixty-five year old German, who is presumed to be still swimming.—B. O. W.

A RECORD IN AVIATION.

LONDON, August 30.

Rugby.—Capt. Hubert Broad who left last week established a world's speed record for light aeroplanes of 186.47 miles an hour in a De Havilland Tiger Mouth yesterday, established a world's height record for light aeroplanes by climbing twenty thousand feet in seventeen minutes on the same machine. At that height the machine was still climbing at onethousand feet a minute but Broad was without Oxygen apparatus and had difficulty in breathing. He will shortly attack this present record, taking Oxygen with him.—B. O. W.

REDUCTION IN SHANGHAI DEFENCE FORCE.

LONDON, Aug. 30.

Malta.—The First Devons at present in Shanghai is expected here on 10th October probably on board the air-craft carrier "Hermes" which will thus be restored to the Mediterranean fleet. This will represent the first reduction from the Shanghai Defence Force apart from the recall of the Indian Brigade, and it may be followed by the departure for Malta of two battalions which proceeded to China from Malta.—Reuter.

SWARAJ PARTY.

MR. A. R. IYENGAR RESIGNS SECRETARYSHIP

SIMLA, Aug. 30.

Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar has resigned the Secretaryship of the Swaraj Party in the Assembly. It is understood that Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, the acting leader of the Party has offered the Secretaryship to Diwan Chamanlal.

GOVERNOR GIVES UP MINISTRY MAKING.

TRANSFERRED SUBJECTS IN HANDS OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 31.

The "Statesman" understands that Sir Stanley Jackson has abandoned his attempt to form a fresh Ministry in Bengal. No further effort in this direction is yet contemplated and the Transferred subjects will be administered by the members of the Executive Council.—A.P.

GENERAL NEILL.

A CONTEMPORARY VIEW

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Now that the public interest is drawn to Neill, on account of the attempts made at Madras to demolish his statue ther, the following frank opinion about him of his contemporary Sir George Campbell will be read with interest.

"Neill is one of those people who have been elevated into a hero on the strength of a feminine sort of violence, and whose death much disarmed criticism at the time. But now that he has passed into old history, I must say that so far as I could learn from the most impartial sources, there was not much more in him. I can never forgive Neill for his very bloody work, and especially for his share in the mismanagement which caused the loss of the regiment of Ludhiana. At Allahabad, by violence and mistrustful usage, he all but turned against us the Ferozepore regiment which afterwards did such splendid service."—Yours etc.

N. J. TRIVEDI M.A.,

Khadia,
Ahmedabad, Aug. 29/8/27.

PAIGAH ESTATES IN HYDERABAD.

6 BIG ESTATES RESTORED

HYDERABAD, Aug. 31.

H.E. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad had recently appointed a Commission composed of Mr. T. J. Tasker, Revenue Secretary, (Chairman), Nawab Samadyar Jung, Military Secretary, and Justice Nawab Hashim Yar Jung, to consider the release of nearly forty estates, including a few subsidiary states under the suzerainty of the ruler of Hyderabad, from the Court of Wards. It is now learnt that this Commission, after four sittings, has concluded its inquiry into the cases of the first batch of six big estates, which are those of Raja Rai Rayan (Revenue 4 1|2 lakhs) and three others, and of Nawab Saram Jung and Shahzur Jung (each yielding revenue of nearly a couple of lakhs), and its report has been duly submitted to the Executive Council. The Commission is reported to have considered all these cases favourably and recommended their release, the last two named estates having received particular attention, as in a period of six years, not only have their debts amounting to a couple of lakhs, been settled, but also there is now a favourable balance of an equal amount in the treasury, while their revenue has practically doubled. Yesterday, the Commission commenced the consideration of the second batch of cases.—A. P.

BOGUS C. I. D. CONVICTED.

EUROPEAN ROBS DURWAN

CALCUTTA, Aug. 31.

Charged with having cheated the durwan of a Marwari merchant in respect of Rs. 60 by representing himself as a C.I.D. officer, one Joseph Blanchard, a European, was sentenced to-day by the Howrah Magistrate to 8 months' rigorous imprisonment.

It is alleged that on May 25 last when the durwan was coming from the Lloyds Bank with Rs. 60, the accused caught hold of him and representing himself as a C. I. D. officer, took him to the Howrah District Magistrate's bungalow on the plea that he had a case against him. The accused demanded security to let him go, whereupon the durwan delivered the amount and went to bring his master. Thus securing the absence of the complainant, the accused made good his escape.—Free Press.

IMAGE IN TEMPLE BROKEN.

STRAINED COMMUNAL RELATIONS IN POONA

POONA, Aug. 30.

As a sequel to strained relations between Hindus and Mahomedans over the taking out of a procession with music before a mosque at Talegaon where the District Magistrate, Poona, had prohibited recently all processions for one month under Section 144, the marble pedestal of an image in the temple belonging to Sardar Dabhade of Talegaon is reported to have been broken by two Mahomedans on Saturday night. The police are making enquiries.—A. P.

PORT TRUST SERVICES.

CALCUTTA MERCHANTS' PROTEST.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 31.

In a telegram to the Government of India and the Governor of Bengal, regarding indianisation of the Port Trust services, the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, says the Port Trust invitation for applications from Europeans and Indians for assistant accountant is contrary to the Government of India pledge to Indianise higher grade services under the Port Trust.

The Chamber further submits that the minimum qualification mentioned serves as a bar against Indians intending to apply for the job. They convey their emphatic disapproval of the unsympathetic attitude of the Calcutta Port Trust in the matter towards the accepted principle of indianisation of services.—Free Press.

CONFIDENCE IN MR. BAPTISTA

GOAN SEAMEN'S UNION AFFAIRS

The following resolution was passed "nem con" on Wednesday at the meeting of the Goan Seamen held at the Seamen Union's Hall, Free Road:—

"This meeting of the Goan Seamen vehemently protests against the intrusion of one L. E. Pradhan in their affairs and condemns the base and groundless insinuations made by him in the local press against the Seamen's Union and particularly against their time-tested friend, Mr. Joseph Baptista whom they appeal to intervene and settle their domestic differences, and record their full confidence in him."

SWAMI SHRADDHANAND ALL-INDIA MEMORIAL TRUST FUND

Failing to collect more than 5 or 6 rupees which he declined to receive, L. Kundan Lal of Jagadhari sent from his own pocket Rs. 100 to the Punjab N. Bank Ltd. Delhi to be credited to the Swami Shraddhanand All-India Memorial Trust Fund on 18-2-27. He also sent an anonymous amount of Rs. 10 for the same purpose to the said bank, but not content with it and as if to make up for the indifference that had been shown by leading citizens of Jagadhari he sent a further donation of Rs. 5,000 on 28-7-27 for the said Fund.

NOTORIOUS DACOIT ARRESTED

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 31.

Chattar Pal Singh alleged to be notorious dacoit was arrested on Tuesday in the Down Calcutta Mail at Cheoki by police sent from Allahabad.

Sergeant Teasdale, who was disguised as an Indian, boarded the train with a few constables and occupied a seat in a third-class compartment. As the train reached Cheoki, the Sergeant noticed a man looking round suspiciously. He arrested the suspect who had in his possession three fire arms including a rifle, several rounds of ammunition and implements for house-breaking.

The real name of the man is said to be Rama Prasad and he is wanted in connection with several dacoities and is also alleged to be the assailant of Mr. Zamiruddin, Deputy Collector.—Free Press.

GUJRATI HINDU STREE MANDAL.

FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

The further amounts received by the Secretaries of the above Mandal are as under:—

Through Mrs. Mangalbai M. Fakirchand and Mrs. Jamnabai Assur Virji from Poona:—

Rani Saheb of Rajpipla Rs. 500; In memory of late Gulabmen from Mr. Ramdas Luxmidas Rs. 501; Mrs. Rmanarayan Hurnondray Rs. 151; Lady Chunilal V. Mehta Rs. 151; Mrs. Sunderbai Hunsaraj Pragji Rs. 101; Mrs. Jamnabai Chhuganlai Vaichand Rs. 101; Mrs. Ishverdas Gujjar Rs. 101; Mrs. Shantidas Ashkaran Rs 101; Mrs. Vichkorbai Ishverdas L. Rs. 101; Mrs. Luxmibai P. Gandhi Rs. 51; Mrs. Jamnabai Khimji A. Virji Rs. 51; Lady Vithaldas Thakersey Rs. 51.

COLLECTION OF THE MEMBERS OF THE MANDAL.

Mr. Vussonji Karamsy Rs. 25; One Brother Rs. 25; Motibai Girdherdas Rs. 101; Hirabai Girdherdas Rs. 51; Mrs. Manekbai Morarji K. Rs. 101; Mrs. Lilavanti Bhagvandas Rs. 101; Mrs. Jayavanti Pranlal Desai Rs. 25; Mrs. Jamnabai T. Malvi Rs. 51; Mrs. Ratanbai Parmanandddas Rs. 25; Mrs. Nandgavri Manibhadra Rs. 25; Mrs. Nayanshookgauri M. Merchant Rs. 35; Mr. J. C. Setalvad Rs. 25; Mr. Kanji and Co. Rs. 25; Mrs. J. C. Kanuga Rs. 25; Mrs. Manekbai Magaulal C. Rs. 101; Mrs. Premkorbai Narotamdas Rs. 25; Mrs. Jayshri Raiji Rs. 25; Mr. N. T. Jungalvalla 8th Court, Dadar Rs. 50; Mr. Mulji Barbhaya Rs. 51; Mrs. Husmukh M. Khandvala Rs. 25; Mrs. Hiraluxmi Kantilal Rs. 51; Mrs. Jadavbai Chhotalal Dafatary Rs. 25; Mr. Jayagaury Dwarkadas Dafatary Rs. 25; Kamalavanti N. Khambhati Rs. 51; Luxmibai Pranjivandas Rs. 51; Wife of late Bhagvandas Dagha Rs. 26; Mrs. Krishnabai Kisongopal Dagha Rs. 25; Mrs. Pushpavanti Dadubhai Patel Rs. 25; Mrs. Hasuben Naranji Rs. 25; Mrs. Rambhabai Tribhovandas Rs. 25; One Wellwisher Rs. 25; Mrs. Ratanbai Parmanandas Rs. 51; Mrs. Jamnabai Lalubhai Rs. 25; Mrs. Suman H. Nanawati Rs. 25; Mrs. Viramati Nataverlal Desai Rs. 25; Chief of Miraj Rs. 25; Ratanbai Kuramsy Damji Rs. 201; Mrs. Ramkorbai Dharamsy Rs. 101; Mrs. Firoz C. Bharucha Rs. 101; Mrs. Chanchalben Maganlal Rs. 25; Mrs. Gangabai Sunderji Rs. 35; Mrs. Manubhai Rangildas Rs. 25; Mrs. Maneklal Roovala Rs. 25; Mrs. J. V. Deshmukh Rs. 101; Through Lalita L. Dumania Rs. 101; Mrs. Kanchangauri Ishaverlal Desai Rs. 51; Mrs. Munjula Nandlal Rs. 25; Mr. Cawassaws Lalkaka, (in memory of late Gulabmashi) Rs. 25; Through Purshotmdas Rs. 51; Rajmata Jamba Saheb Vankaner Rs. 51; Mrs. Paravatibai Velji Rs. 25. Mrs. Kashibai Tulsidas Rs. 25; Mrs. Hurkorben Premji Rs. 25; Bai Vellabai Girdharlal Rs. 25; Mr. Ramchandra Lalji Rs. 51; Mrs. Jamnabai Govindji Rs. 25; Bai Hirabai and Menabai Rs. 25; One Brother Rs. 25; Mrs. Laxmibai Pranjivandas Rs. 25; Mrs. Ruttonbai Valjibhji Rs. 25; Total Rs. 4,577.

Small sums Rs. 2,222; Previously acknowledged Rs. 8,483; Grand Total Rs. 15,282.

BOERS SYMPATHETIC ATTITUDE

MEAN TO DO GOOD TO INDIA

REV. ANDREWS LECTURE IN MADRAS

MADRAS, Aug. 31.

The first part of the story of the South African Agreement was related by Rev C. F. Andrews to-day to a packed audience that had gathered in the Gokhale Hall to meet him. Mr. Andrews who appeared with his arm in a sling was frequently cheered during his speech and his references to Mr. Sastri's services were received with repeated applause.

In his address which lasted an hour, Mr. Andrews traced the history of the Indian struggle in South Africa from the days of Gokhale Agreement. He next explained Gandhi-Smuts settlement and showed how that agreement was bitken in 1920 with the scheme of compulsory repatriation and new segregation bills. Efforts at settlement had all along been made to remove the fear among the whites that they would be swamped by Indians and to remove the humiliation heaped on Indians. He explained that the dropping of segregation bills and the new repatriation scheme had considerably changed the situation. As for the sincerity of the Boer statemen, he would only cite their insistence on Mr. Sastri's coming out as Agent-General. If they wished the agreement to fail, they could have easily chosen some junior (laughter).

Mr. Andrews would continue the subject tomorrow.—Free Press.

LATEST NEWS

LONDON, August 31.

Shanghai.—It is officially announced that surtax of fifty per cent on tonnage dues which was imposed at Nanking last July has been rescinded.

In pursuance of policy of gradual reduction of British Forces, it is officially announced that the following units will be withdrawn during coming trooping season: First Field Brigade Royal Artillery, Thirteenth Infantry Brigade and First Battalions of Green Howards, Border Regiment, Middlesex Regiment, and Devonshire Regiment. After this withdrawal, British garrison will consist of second Coldstream Guards, second Suffolks, First Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regiment, two relieving battalions from Hongkong and fifth armoured car company of tank corps.—Reuter.

LONDON, Aug. 31.

Constantinople—"Pride of Detroit" has arrived here.—Reuter.

Osaka.—The Committee of Japanese Cotton Spinners' Association has decided to employ every means in its power to prevent passage through Indian Assembly of Cotton yarn Bill.—Reuter.

Berlin—Premonition that he would never return home voiced in letter written by wellknown German explorer Filchner, is apparently borne out by receipt of news that three foreigners have been murdered in Schechwan by Tibetian tribesmen in circumstance suggesting that victims are Filchner and British and American missionaries named Watkinson and Plymore respectively. Filchner, who was engaged in officially-sponsored anthropological expedition to Tibet was returning via Kashgar. It is believed that Watkinson and Plymore were trying to reach India via Tibet from the interior of China. News has caused sensation in Germany on account of eminence of Filchner who before War made famous journey over "roof of world" in Pamir and was responsible for other courageous exploits. Recently he wrote that he was enduring terrible time due to hunger frost and illhealth.—Reuter.

BROACH, Aug. 31.

It is reported that communications with Jambusar have again been cut as a result of yesterday's heavy rains. There are heavy floods in Dhadhar river. The District Police Superintendent was unable to proceed to Jambusar, as a result of these developments.—A. P.

CAWNPORE, Aug. 31.

In spite of police and military precautions, the situation is still bad. Stray assaults, some of them of a serious nature, are reported to-day, although no assaults occurred last night, consequent on military and armoured cars patrolling the streets. These patrols are generally withdrawn during day time. Shops are closed, and inspite of assurances, shopkeepers are not inclined to open them. More arrests have been made. About 115 injured Mahomedans have been treated at the hospital, some of them being detained for further treatment. It is reported that about 50 injured Hindus have also been treated.—A. P.

HOLIDAY RACING AT POONA.

BURN COMPLETES THE HAT TRICK.

MOSS TRIUMPHS IN TRIAL PLATE.

An attractive programme was staged for the opening day of the season proper and with the weather on its best behaviour, it was indeed an excellent afternoon's sport which was witnessed by a large crowd of holiday-makers.

Perhaps the most outstanding feature was the success of horses whose previous running had given no indication of their form. Moss is a popular favourite with race-goers, but his success yesterday was not well received. A week ago he cut a sorry figure in the race for the Mahableshwar Plate, but his coming in the Trial Plate was an interesting reversal of form and one that will certainly need some explaining. I have alluded elsewhere to the unexpected success of Savage. Instances have not been wanting lately of inconsistent running, which seems mar the racing at Poona. This merry game continues week after week, but it is only a question of time before the sport loses favour altogether.

Burn and Barnett had a real day in the saddle. The former completed the hat trick riding three successive winners and the latter also caught the judges' eye on three occasions, his best effort being a head victory on Moss. Mr. Ghazala's smart chestnut Rubdan was heavily wagered on for the Dealers' New Plate—a terms event over ten furlongs for Arabs landed since July last. Though we have only seen this horse participate in events up to a mile, it was confidently expected that his class would enable him to account for the opposition here. However, backers met with their initial setback when Savage, ridden by Barnett, came along with a great rattle to run the favourite out of it. To say the least, this was an unpopular success, for Hewitt's four-year old had twice figured inconspicuously quite recently. Having failed over a mile, he was not expected to stay the extra quarter, but he ran with a determination which makes his most recent form look all wrong. We understand that the running of the horse will be the subject of a Steward's enquiry.

Run in two divisions the Lincoln Plate attracted plenty of runners. Thaxted, a good favourite, found a winning opportunity in Division II though he had to go hard to beat Vijayakumari, a small sprinting filly owned by S. S. Akkasaheb Maharaj. Shri Narayan found that he could not give away weight, but ran creditably under the circumstances. Much money went on Stormont who fell away after racing prominently for five furlongs.

Major Venrenen's colours played a big part in the All-India Produce Stakes an important event, for country-breds. Winfree, a recent winner again recorded an easy victory at the expense of a stable companion in Prince Michael. This good looking horse was a warm favourite and his success put backers on good terms with themselves. Our Laddie could manage nothing better than a third though he was finishing at the end.

Another winning favourite obliged in the Baldoyle Plate when Vesington Planet cleverly accounted for Ad Dominum. Buckley's gelding is in great form at the moment and must be followed until he is beaten. Ad Dominum has greatly benefitted by a recent race. Invinola gave a vastly improve display this time and Santock failed to cope with the weight he was asked to carry.

Much interest centred round the Poona Arab Derby, but a moderate lot faced the starter. The Kolhapur representatives Shamakarna and Shamsoonder attracted the bulk of the betting, but neither took a hand in the fighting. Humorous, who has hitherto done nothing of note, landed the sports after a close struggle with Amar another who always struck us as being a middle distance horse. Roman was greatly expected in some quarters, but a minor placing was all that he could manage. D'Souza's inability to play a part, occasioned some surprise, for he certainly has sound staying quarters.

It was fitting that the all important Trial Plate should provide the most thrilling finish of the afternoon. Lively betting ensued over this race. Wild Argosy and Darial II being gambled on as good things. Both were in the picture, but neither could withstand the bull-dog like challenge of the brilliant Moss who only the other day spoilt an unbeaten record by finishing down the field. The gelding son of Sinstar owned his success yesterday to the excellent assistance he received from his pilot Barnett. Red Hawk's performance was disappointing, for he early went out of the fray.

Hotstuff atoned in some measure for the failure of Red Hawk in the previous race by winning the Criterion. He was the first market choice, but only got "there" after a desperate st-to wit' Iron Guard who is fast striking his best form. Only seven runners faced the starter—a disappointing array for a race of this importance.

Byramjee saddled his first winner this season when Silver Charm brought off a long shot in the first division of the Lincoln Plate. The speedy gelding was not nearly as well backed as his stable companion Modesty, but whereas the former cleverly held the attention of the favourite Arran Rose, the latter failed dismally. Dawn of Hope's running impressed me. He is by Jackdaw out of Hope Still and has done well at other racing centres.

THE DEALERS' NEW PLATE.

Distance 1 1|4 miles.—Winner, Rs. 6,000; second, Rs. 2,000; third, Rs. 1,000. Terms for Arabs imported direct from the country of foaling on or after 1st July, 1926. W. A. reduced 10 lbs.

Mr. T. D. Sheth's SAVAGE (8-0), Barnett 1
Mr. E. H. Ghazala's RUBDAN (9-3), Easton 2
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's SARSAM (8-0), Morris 3
Mr. N. Ardeshir and Aga Cumberally's Safulzaman (8-0), ... H. McQuade 4

Also Ran:—Orange Blossom (8-10), Noman (8-4), Peach (7-10), Shamsuzzaman (8-0), Nayif Pasha (8-0), Shahzaman (7-10) Valentino (7-10), and Royal (6-8).

Not Run.—Kadoor Beg (8-9), and Humorous (8-4).

The Race:—Nayif Pasha was usualy at the gate. A level start saw Peach get away with a lead from Sarsam, Nayif Pasha and Rubdan. After half a mile Rubdan took charge attended by Nayif Pasha, Royal and Shahzaman. Savage was going well in the bunch. Rubdan brought the others round and looked a winner until challenged in the straight by the fast finishing Savage. A sharp struggle resulted in the latter gaining the verdict Sarsam held Saifulzaman for the third placing.

Won by head. 1 1-2 lengths, 3|4 length Time:—2 mins. 26 1|5 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 191-8 for win, and Rs. 23, Rs. 13 and Rs. 17 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 58-8 for win, and Rs. 10-8, Rs. 7 and Rs. 9 for places.

Favourite: Rubdan.

Winner trained by L. H. Hewitt.

THE LINCOLN PLATE . (Div. II.)

Distance 6 furlongs.—Winner Rs. 3,500; second, Rs. 1,250; third, Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Mr. M. C. Patel's THAXTED (8-5) Barnett 1
S. S. Akkasaheb Maharaj's VIJIYA KUMARI (8-11) .... Orrell 2
H. H. Maharajah of Kolhapur's SHRI NARAYAN (9-0) .... Herbert 3
Mr. Eve's Sunnymoon (8-6) Ritcheie. 4

Also Ran:—Meena (9-7), Pack Up (9-5) Cuckoo (9-4), Beaver Puff (9-4), Purser (9-1), Stormont (8-13), Co-respondent (8-13), Royal Gem (8-12), Bonaparte (late Motu-proprio) (8-10,) Steel Blue (8-1 Marten's Prodigy (8-4), Lucy Junior (7-13), and Royal Bride (7-11).

Not Run:—Golden Charm (7-12).

The Race:—Away with a flying start Steel Blue raced clear of Stormont, Vijaya Kumari and Shri Narayen. The furlongs from home Shri Narayen went ahead and following in close order came Vijaya Kumari, Sunnymoon and Thaxted. The issue appeared to rest between the Kolhapur pair when Thaxted came up with a strong run to displece Vijaya Kmari Shri Narayen kept going to take the remaining berth.

Won by short head, 1 length, 3|4 length Time:—I min. 16 4|5 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 33 for win, and Rs. 22-8, Rs. 88 and Rs. 23-8 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 16 for win, and Rs. 13-8, Rs. 47-8 and Rs. 13-8 for places.

Favourite: Stormont and Thaxted.

Winner trained by Mahomed Ali.

THE ALL INDIA PEOPLE STAKES.

Distance 7 furlongs.—Winner Rs. 6,000; second, Rs. 2,000; third, Rs. 1,000. Terms for Country-bred Colts and Fillies to run at three and for years old only (i.e. Horses foaled in 1924 and 1923).

Major D. Vanrenen's WINFREE (9-0) Burn
Major D. Vanrenen's PRINCE MICHAEL (9-0) .... Riley 2
Messrs. Heath and W. Bird's OUR LADDIE (9-0) .... A. C. Walker 3
Mr. N. Begmahomed's Don't Hurt (9-0) .... Morris 4

Also Ran:—Sunbeam (9-0), Sans Pariel (9-0), Naughty Girl (8-11), Jayadevi (8-11), Baby Main (8-11), Royal Result (8-11). Tripoli (7-9), Prayag (7-12) and Tulsi (7-9).

Not Run:—Day Delight.

The Race:—Winfree gave trouble at the gate. He was however, first to hit his stride and was thereafter never handed. Don't Hurt. Prince Michael and Naughty Girl raced well up for the first half of the journey. Winfree had a good lead when they made for home and kept going to win very easily from Prince Michael. Our Laddie was late on the scene to take a placing.

Won by 3 lengths, 2 lengths, 2 lengths. Time.—1 min. 32 4|5 secs.

Winfree delayed start.

First tote paid Rs. 22-8 for win, and Rs. 17, Rs. 31 and Rs. 20 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 16 for win, and Rs. 11-8, Rs. 17 and Rs. 10 for places.

Favourite:—Winfree.

Winner trained by J Fownes.

THE BALDOYLE PLATE.

Distance 6 furlongs.—Winner, Rs. 6,000; second, Rs. 2,000; third, Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Mr. Shantidas Askuran's VESINGTON PLANET (9-0) .... Burn 1
H. H. Maharajah of Kolhapur's AD DOMINUM (8-5) .... S. Black 2
H. H. Maharajah of Kolhapur's INVINOLA (8-11) .... Herbert 3
Mr. N. Begmahomed's Bright Bird II. (8-6) .... Barnett 4

Also Ran:—Santock (8-13), Courier (7-9), Four Square (8-12), Fire Star (8-9), Roseate Air (8-8), Polecat (8-6), and Very Little (8-3).

Not Run:—Daywork (8-10).

The Race:—Courier failed to take off with the others. Very Little was soon in front with Ad Dommum, Bright Bird II and Invinola in pursuit. Very Little went out of it at the half way-stage leaving Ad Dominum at the head of affairs. Vesington Planet was well with

Rao Bahadur S. V. Rajadhyaikaha, the retired Executive Engineer P.W.D., Bombay who died of heart failure last week.

in striking distance. Ad Dominum with Invinola almost abreast was first into the straight. Near home Vesington Planet challenged and only just squeezed home first after an exciting finish. Invinola was a close third at the end.

Won by head, neck, 1|2 length. Time.—1 min. 15 4|5 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 26-8 for win, and Rs. 17-8, Rs. 84-8, and Rs. 50 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 20 for win, and Rs. 10, Rs. 42 and Rs. 25-8 for places.

Favourit:—Vesington Planet.

Winner trained by W. Buckley.

THE POONA ARAB DERBY.

Distance 1 1-4 miles.—Winner, Rs. 4,500 second, Rs. 1,500; third, Rs. 750. Terms for Arabs which have not won a flat race value Rs. 2,000 or over previous to 31st March, 1927. W. A. reduced 5 lbs.

Mr. M. Najmuddin's HUMOROUS (7-11) .... Burn 1
Mr. M. C. Patel's AMAR (8-7) Barnett 2
S. S. Akkasaheb Maharaj's ROMAN (8-0) .... Morris 3
Mr. A. R. Taha's White Cross (8-0) T. Hill 4

Also Ran:—Shamakarna (8-7), Sham Soonder (6-13), Crown (9-2), Nevis (8-12), Baig (8-3) St. Andrews' Eve (8-12) Lucky Star (8-12), Telafar (8-12), Mijrin (8-12), Diddha'a (8-5), Ghurfa (8-4), Palavi (7-12), Wazir (7-5), DeSouza (7-5), Gog (7-5), Roi de Lair (7-2), and Maharaja (7-2).

Not Run:—Shivaji Prasad (9-8), O'Brien (9-5), Noor Mahal (7-7), and Saifulzaman (7-2).

The Race:—Palavi and Ghurfa lost a few length at the start. On settling down Baig made the pace, his nearest attendants being Roi de Lair, Amar and Mijrin. At the mile Baig was still in command, the others in the leading division being the same. Shamakarna went to the front after a mile had been covered, Baig and Roi de Lair following in close order. Nearing the bend Gog was going prominently on the outside and Humorous has taken a good position Gog led Humorous and Amar into the straight, Baig and Roman heading the others. Humorous over away to win comfortably in the run home. Amar easily kept Roman out of the second position.

Won by neck. 2 lengths, 3 lengths. Time—2 mins. 56 2|5 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 219 for win, and Rs. 66, Rs. 69 and Rs. 28 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 103-8, for win, and Rs. 26, Rs. 24, and Rs. 13 for places.

Favourite:—Kolhapur bracket.

Winner trained by Mahomed Khalan.

THE TRIAL PLATE.

Distance 1 mile.—A Cup value Rs 1,000 and Rs. 23,000 from the fund. Winner, the Cup and Rs. 15,000; second, Rs. 5,000; third, Rs. 3,000. Terms for Horses W. A. and C. reduced 10 lbs.

Mr. M. C. Patel's MOSS (9-1) Barnett 1
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's WILD ARGOSY (8-13) .... A. C. Walker 3
M. J. C. Galstaun's Madame Seguine (8-3) .... Bowley 2
H. H. Aga Khan's DARIAL II. (9-2) .... Riley 4

Also Ran:—Red Hawk (9-7), Cap-a-Pie (9-2), Affable (9-2), Melesigenes (9-2), L. S. D. (9-2), French Briar (9-0), Henri (9-0), and Shivaniwas (8-6.)

Not Run:—Leinster Wonder (8-13).

The Race:—Henri played up considerably at the starting gate and made a tardy beginning. He soon overcame the disadvantage and was well ahead of affable Melesigenes and Darial II. in the next furlong. Moss, Wild Argosy and Cap-a-Pie were all going well in the bunch. Nearing the bend Wild Argosy and Darial II. closed on Henri who gave ground in the last stretch. Close home Moss came with a strong run and the three fought a thrilling finish Moss taking the honours in the end from Wild Argosy with Darial a very good third.

Won by head, head, neck. Time.—1 min. 43 1|5 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 95-8 for win, and Rs. 27-8, Rs. 20 and Rs. 19 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 48-8 for win, and Rs. 13, Rs. 9 and Rs. 9-8 for places.

Favourites:—Wild Argosy and Rarial II.

Winner trained by Mahomed Ali.

THE CRITERION PLATE.

Distance 7 furlong.—Winner Rs. 10,000; second, Rs. 3,000; third, Rs. 2,000. Terms for Horses which have not won a flat race value Rs. 5,000 or over, after 31st March 1925. W. A. and C. reduced 14 lbs.

Mr. Eve's HOTSTUFF (7-0) Ashwood 1
Mr. Kelso's IRON GUARD (7-8) Townsend 2
Mr. M. C. Patel's HEERA MAHAL (8-10) .... Barnett 3
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Burgos (8-7) Bowley 4

Also Ran:—Tulsi Vrindavan (7-13), Sinhagad (6-11), Gapencais (6-9).

Not Run:—Dark Blue (8-2), Polychrome (8-2), Vesington Planet (8-2), Gallant Gael (7-0).

The Race:—Last out of the barrier was Sinhagad Heera Mahal led from Hotstuff and Burgos. Gapencais and Iron Guard. They continued in this order until the turn where Gapencais dropped out. Heera Mahal was challenged half way up the straight by Hotstuff who went on to win though hotly pressed by the late finishing Iron Guard.

Won by head, head, 6 lengths. Time.—1 min. 29 2|5 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 23 for win, and Rs. 16, and Rs. 16-8, for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 12-8 for win, and Rs. 7-8 and Rs. 9 for places.

Favourite:—Hotstuff.

Winner trained by C. Jennings.

THE LINCOLN PLATE. (Div. I.)

Distance 6 furlongs.—Winner, Rs. 3,500; second, Rs. 1,250; third, Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Mr. J. M. Wadia's SILVER CHARM (8-9) .... Read 1
Mr. W. Leslie's ARRAN ROSE (7-13) Hutchins 2
The Raja of Parlakimedi's DAWN OF HOPE (8-0 .... Morris 3
Mr. Kelso's New Style (9-5) Reily 4

Not Run:—Longleat (8-10), and King's Yellow (8-8).

Also Ran:—Reiverino (9-7), Stung Again (7-0). Quito (9-7), The Flyer 9-3), Lady Junior (9-3), Quatre Bras (8-13), Poet's Dream (8-13), Hobbs (7-12), Modesty (8-11), Jovial William (8-6), Old Fashioned Maid (8-3), Phillippa of Hainault (8-2).

The Race:—All well away with the exception of Phillipa of Hainault. Silver Charm got ahead with Modesty Arran Rose, and New Style in chase. First into the straight he successfully dealt with the challenge of Arran Rose who finished fast. Dawn of Hope was always prominent and was a close third at the end.

Won by head, 1|2 length, neck.

Winner trained by Byramjee.

Time: 1 min. 16-3|5 secs.

Favourite: Arran Rose.

First tote paid Rs. 513 for win, and Rs. 58, Rs. 20 and Rs. 44 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 85-8 for win, and Rs. 23, Rs. 12 and Rs. 21 for places.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

JANUARY.
NEW YORK.

	Aug. 31.
Previous Closing Rate	22.54
To-day's Opening	22.48
Difference	—.06
To-day's Closing	22.48
Difference	—.06

LIVERPOOL.

	Aug. 31
Previous Closing Rate	12.24
To-day's Opening	11.52
Difference	—.72
To-day's Closing	11.69
Difference	—.55

Broach.—Expectation 454.

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	Aug. 31.
Silver Ready	25 3 0
One anna lower.	
Silver Forward	25 4 0
One anna lower.	

Tone of Market.—Idle.

FOOTBALL

EXEUNT STAFFORDS.

LANCASHIRE FUSILIERS FOR THE FINAL.

In the semi-final round of the Rovers Cup Tournament played between the South Staffords and Lancashire Fusiliers yesterday, the latter succeeded in eliminating their opponents by one goal, thus qualifying to play in the final, the winners of today's match. The Staffords were unfortunate in being without the services of Eardley, Baker and Croome, men who shown themselves to be the mainstay of the team, but yet it was surprising to see them give such a mediocre display. There seemed to be no life in their efforts and it was only in the closing stages they seemed to realise the necessity of getting a move on. The Fusiliers, on the other hand, formed a solid combination with a definite aim in view and to this they adhered with remarkable perseverance. Keenness was the keynote of the team, and whether it was in attack or defence, the nearest man was always on the ball. Gill, the left back, gave a wonderful display, and though he is somewhat lacking in inches, he somehow always seems to get the best of the argument with a forward. The Lancashire forwards combined remarkably well their work at times being brilliant, so much so, that the Staffords were actually bewildered and left helpless. Butler, however, gave a sterling display and it was certainly not his fault that his side lost. Booth and Birks also worked very hard, but the forwards did not shine.

The first half was all in favour of the visitors. Showing astonishing speed and cleverness they generally had their opponents at their mercy and the Staffords were literally swept off their feet. Soon after the start, the Fusiliers' dashing centre-forward, Veale, scored their goal for them with a quick snap shot, and that proved to be all the scoring of the match. The second half began with the same state of affairs but towards the end, the local players backed up considerably and the Lancashire goal experienced anxious moments. Two minutes before the final whistle, the equaliser seemed imminent but Whewell brought off a magnificent save and the end came a few moment later with the visitors still leading.

Lancashire Fusiliers .... 1 goal
South Staffords .... nil.

Lancashire Fusiliers:—Whewell; Hughes and Gill; Stuart, Witworth and Gallagher; Gill, Day, Veale, Bellingham and Connolly.

South Staffords:—Machin; Stockley and Butler; Booth, Birks and Smith; Corfield, Davies, Mellor, Dean and Allen.

Referee:—E. J. Turner.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

SEMI-FINAL—CHESHIRES V. ULSTERS.

GANPATI FESTIVAL.

TO-DAY'S CELEBRATIONS

(1) By the Young Men's Hindu Association, Phadke's Wadi, Girgaon Back Road, Magic performances by Prof. Nag at 9 p.m.

(2) By the Hindu Sabha, Matunga:
(1) Lecture by Mrs. Kamalabai Prabhu (in Marathi) on Removal of Untouchability. (For ladies only). (2) 8-30 p.m. Lecture by Pandit Dvijendra Sharma (in Hindi), on Shuddhi and Sangathan. (3) 9-30 p.m. Pravachan Shastri by Naro Shankar Thanawala (in Gujarathi.)

(3) By the Sarvajanik Shree Ganeshotsav: Lecture by Mr. A. B. Kolhatkar, 6-30 p.m. on "Ganpati and Mussalmans."

(4) By the residents of Contractor Buildings, (opp. the Prarthana Samaj). (1) 6-30 p.m.: Pravachan by Tambe Shastri, (2) 9 p.m.: Speech by Mr. K. P. Khadilkar, (3) 11 p.m.: Harmonium Solo by Mr. Raghavir.

(5) By the Chunam Lane Residents: Elocution competition 9 to 10-30 p.m., (2) "Imitations" by Mr. D. A. Kamat 10-30 to 12.

(6) By Kalkadevi Ganeshotsav Mandal, Keshav Bag: Singing by Mrs. Madhavrao Valavalkar, 9 p.m.

(7) By the Residents of Goregaonkar Buildings, Girgaon: Mrs. Sarojini Naidu's lecture at 6-30 p.m.

FATAL FALL FROM BALCONY.

Ganpat Shanker, 18 months old child was leaning over a balcony of a two storeyed building on Tuesday evening at Ghorpdeo when he lost his balance and fell down. He died on the spot. At an enquiry held by the Coroner the Jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

GIRL KILLED BY MOTOR.

A fatal accident occurred to a Mohmedan girl, on Tuesday night, while she was picking peas in the Goods Depot at Wadi Bunder. It appeared Sharigbai Yasin (10) and two other girls were picking peas when Yasin was knocked down by motor car No. 2582 driven by Sorabji Ardeteshir. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital where she succumbed to her injuries.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Rovers Football Cup: Second Semi-Final, Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, Sept. 2.

S.S. "Razmak" with the mails per "Malwa" expected at 6 a.m.

SATURDAY, Sept. 3.

The s.s. "Delta" with the English mails sails at 1 p.m. connecting s.s. "Rawalpindi" at Aden.

Prof. Ernest Horrwitz on Education J. N. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, 6-15 p.m.

Prof. P. A. Wadia presiding.

Ladies' observance of anniversary of "G. O. M. of India", Gujarati Hindu Stree Mandal, Girgaum Back Road, 4-30 p.m., Mrs. Naidu presiding.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

DEATH.

FRAMROZE JOSHI—Framroze Rustomji Joshi, J.P., late Superintendent, Government Central Press, father of Jehangirji Manchershah, Rustomji, Bapuji, Fardunji, and Barjorji (Proprietor, Messrs. R. E. Dadachanji and Co.) and of the late Dorabshah and Phirozshah, son-in-law of the late Mr. Nowroji M. Madon and father-in-law of Mancherji Edaljt Joshi, Maneckshah Dorabji Sanjana and of the late Ardeshir Rustomji Mobedji, Hormuzshah Maneckji Chhibber died yesterday afternoon. Funeral ceremony commences at 8-30 morning (S.T.) to-day, at Frere Road Fort, near "Jam-e-Jamshed" office (English papers please copy.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

B. I. S. N. Company's steamer S. S. "Khandalla" from Africa is expected to arrive in Bombay on Friday moning the 2nd proximo and will be berthed in Alexandra Dock.

PROF. HORRWITZ ON EDUCATION.

A lecture will be delivered by Prof. Ernest P. Horrwitz of Hunter College, New York City on "The Universal Aspect of a Liberal Modern Education" at the J. N. Petit Institute, Fort at 6-15 p.m., (S.T.) on Saturday (the 3rd inst.) when Prof. P. A. Wadia will preside. The lecture is open to the public.

SOCIAL WORKERS' TRAINING CLASS

The Social Workers' Training Class will meet at the Head Office of the Social service League, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, today (Thursday) at 6 p.m., (S.T.) when Prineipal M. L. Tannan, will deliver a lecture on "Industrial Revolution and its Social Effects."

BOMBAY ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION.

An Ordinary Meeting of the Bombay Architectural Association will be held in the Library Room on the 1st Floor of the Royal Institute of Science (entrance from Mayo Road) to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. E. C. Henriques, will read a Paper on "Architectural Education in England and in India." The President, Mr. Sohrab F. Bharoocha, will occupy the chair.

IN AID OF THE DISTRESSED.

The management of Shree Bharat Natya Mandal of Bombay has organized a dramatic performance—"Pratidgna Kankan"—which will be staged at the Ripon Theatre, Grant Road, to-morrow (Friday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) under the Presidentship of Mr. Kanayalal. M. Munshi. The whole proceeds of the performance will be sent to the Bombay Central Flood Relief Fund.

THANKS-GIVING MASS.

There will be a Thanks-giving Mass by the Catholic Staff of the Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada at 9 a.m. on Sunday (3rd. inst.) at the Holy Name Church, Wodehouse Road.

DR. DADABHOY JAYANTE.

Under the alspices of he Gujerati Hindu Stree Mandal Dr. Dadabhoy Jayanti will be celebrated under the presidency of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu at the Gujerati Hindu Stree Mandal, Hall Girgaum Back Road on Saturday (the 3rd inst.) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

In this meeting the Mandal's sympathy will be shown towards the helpless persons who have sueffred great hardships owing to the great floods in Gujerat and Kathiawar.

REQUIEM ANNIVERSARY MASS:

There will be a Solemn Requiem Anniversary High Mass for the soul of B. J. Francis at the church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul to-morrow (Friday) at 7-30 a.m. Friends and relatives are kindly requested to attend.

MUSIC AT POONA.

The Band of the 1st Bn. 15th Punjab Rement, will play at the Empress Gardens, Poona, to-day (Thursday) from 6 to 7-30 p.m., weather permitting. Admission is free.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

(Established 27 years.)

INDIA'S FUTURE DEPENDS ON BANKING, SHIPPING, INSURANCE AND JOINT STOCK COMPANY EXPANSION.

ASPIRING STUDENTS OF COMMERCE should therefore give all attention to the study of 'Specialised' Courses such as that of *Bank Officers* (C. A. I. B,); *Insurance Managers* (A. C, I. I.); *Company-Secretaries* (F. I. S. A.) and *General Commerce Courses* (D. Com. M. C. and L. C. C.) for which there is an unlimited *field* and *Specialised Accountancy* (G. D. A.) may wherever desirable be taken as an additional tacked in course as that profession is now getting over crowded.

TUITION THROUGH POST—A SPECIAL FEATURE.

Consult Principal Davar or apply for Prospectus giving details

RUSTOMJI NOWROJI BAPASOLA,

(Estd. 1909).

Head Office: 10, Forbes Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Offices at Calcutta, Allahabad, Ahmedabad, Nadiad and Gadag.

Supplier of Carborundum, Electrical Accessories, Sodawater Machinery, Dental Goods and Dental Chairs, Spring Power Hammers, Lime Sand Brick and Hollow Block roofing tile machinery, Engineering Goods, Stillson Pattern Wrenches, Little Giant system Taps and Dies, Electrical Cables, and Flexible Wire, Lace and Trimming making machinery, High grade lubricating Grease, Bitumastic anti-corrosive paint. Hand Spear Brand Superior Quality Hair and Leather Belting, Artificial Silk Yarn, Aniline Dyes, and Heavy Chemicals. Consulting Work in Engineering, Machinery, Hardware, Electricity, Dyes and Chemicals undertaken.

Revision Coaching

FOR

B. Com. & G.D.A. Students

Commences **1st September**

Fees Rs. **60** only for seven months' training. Postal Tuition Rs. 125. Enrol immediately at

BATLIBOI'S

ACCOUNTANCY TRAINING INSTITUTE,

Fort, - - - BOMBAY

NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL

INCOME TAX & SUPER TAX EXPERTS

6, Shukhadwalla Building,

RAVELIN STREET,

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

Telephone - - - No. **22560**

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL IN 1912.

MOHANLAL & Co.

JEWELLERS.

Telephone No. 21795,

Ghia Mansion, Saik Memon St.

BOMBAY.

RED SCOTCH SHINING

GRANITE PILLARS

OF DIFFERENT SIZES

for TEMPLES & PALACES

Ready available from stock.

RAVAL & CO.,

13, Bank St., Fort, BOMBAY.

Drive Out The Dread Disease:

MALARIA

BY USING

ZANDU'S Malaria Mixture

That Rapidly Removes The Root Cause of The Malady

IN

Repeated attacks of Fever attended with Enlargement of Spleen
Loss of Strength
Loss of Appetite

Prompt & Persistent use of

ZANDU'S Malaria Mixture

is

Just What You Need

ZANDU PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LTD.

BOMBAY 14

Selling Branch:

Old Bhatia Mahajanwadi,

Kalbadevi, Bombay 2

One Bottle Ans. 14; One Doz. Rs. 9

List of Ayurvedic Preparations on application.

The Bombay Chronicle.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1927.

THE UNITY CONFERENCE.

Our eminent leaders seem to have at last realised that it is their first and foremost duty to put an end to our disgraceful communal dissensions. It is better late than never. The efforts that are now being made by Hindu and Muslim leaders at Simla to call a Unity Conference to settle once for all the present differences raise the same hopes as did the Delhi Unity Conference of three years ago. We fervently pray that the present Conference will yield more lasting results than its predecessor. It is a great pity that Mahatma Gandhi is not present at the Conference. If it is possible to have him there, every effort must immediately be made to secure his presence, though we know that there are a few who think that owing to what is called his yielding disposition he is often embarrassing to his own co-religionists. It is a great relief to us that the preliminaries of the Conference were intiated before the Viceroy pointedly suggested a Conference and even offered to convene one. We share Mahatmaji's scepticism of official initiative in solving the Hindu-Muslim question, specially because officials, high and low, conveniently ignore that political contributing factor of the communal problem for which they more than any one else are responsible. However, if the Viceroy, whose sincerity of motive none can question, or any other official offers any co-operation in a friendly spirit, that co-operation should be thankfully availed of.

Coming to the progress of the Conference so far, we note with deep satisfaction that the proceedings are marked by perfect amity on both sides. The Manifesto signed by a large number of Hindu and Muslim leaders is, in the words of Pandit Malaviya, a solemn document. It reveals a contrite heart and a strong determination to effect a full and lasting settlement. The main object of the appeal is to create a calm atmosphere in the country conducive to a dispassionate discussion at the Conference of the various issues involved. The Manifesto makes a specific and much-needed appeal to writers in the Press and speakers on the platform to exercise great self-restraint in all they write and speak. We trust the Press and the public in general will loyally respond to the appeal. And to this end we would suggest that Congress and Khilafat Committees give the fullest publicity to the appeal. It is essential, however, that, whether there is a calm atmosphere throughout the country or not the leaders at the Conference should try and make themselves proof against any excitement anywhere. They should realise the grave responsibility they have undertaken by raising hopes of a permanent settlement all over the country. If this Conference, too, goes the way of its predecessors, it may drive many into a spirit of scepticism, if not despair which in its turn will make the task of any subsequent conference doubly difficult.

Above all other things, let it never, never be forgotten that the success of the Conference depends permanently on the spirit with which leaders approach the various issues involved. Clear-cut pacts and logical formulas have their use, we cannot do without them; but none can get anywhere near the right pact or formula unless he approaches it in a spirit of give and take, nay, in a spirit of giving more and taking less. This is diametrically opposite to the spirit of bargain with which diplomats commonly discuss pacts and as commonly come to grief. Communal harmony, like the harmony of the home, is essentially an affair of the heart in which whoever yields conquers. To some this may sound platitudinous, but it is an eternal truth on which is based the happiness of the home and the grandeur of every great religion. It is, the basic principle of the psychology of the crowd as well as of the individual. A killing kindness is not a mere figure of speech. We have not the least doubt that many of our leaders acknowledge the truth of these sentiments. But, alas, truth to tell, some of them dare not persuade their co-religionists to give more and take less lest they be branded as irreligious and traitorous. We say this in no carping spirit. We only warn everybody concerned against a dangerous weakness that has brought to grief many a past effort at peace. The key to the success of the present supreme effort is in the hands of those leaders who approach questions of mutual accommodation in a spirit of generosity and who are prepared, if need be, to be martyrs to their convictions.

INDIANS' CLAIMS IGNORED.

The replies which were given by the official spokesman, Mr. Bajpai, to the questions by Mr. Jinnah regarding the position of Indians in East Africa, show that the Government of India are not sufficiently alive to their duty in the matter. Mr. Bajpai confessed that Government had no knowledge about the personnel of the Royal Commission—soon to be appointed—nor had they been consulted about it. Nor is that all. They were not consulted even regarding the representative the Secretary of State was to nominate on behalf of Indians. Asked by Mr. Jinnah if the Government had themselves recommended any name, Mr. Bajpai took refuge in the familiar bureaucratic reply that he was not prepared to make any further statement. Now the Government of India are well aware that the new policy adumbrated by the British Government regarding East Africa is a direct violation of the pledge given in the White Paper of 1923 and is a proof of the extent to which they have surrendered to the clamour of Lord Delamere and Company to make Kenya particularly and East Africa generally a preserve for their dominant political and economic exploitation. Indians, who have built up the prosperity of East Africa, are a thorn on their side and they are to be relegated to the position of subordination and humiliation instead of being allowed to have effective voice in the administration of the country which their number and their past service to the territories entitles them to have. It is not surprising that the Conservative Government, which betrayed Indians in 1923 and Lord Birkenhead who forms part of that Government, are only too willing to ignore their claims in the composition of the Royal Commission. But it is amazing that the Government of India who are supposed to be safeguarding the interests of Indians abroad, should betray lamentable lack of vigour in pressing their legitimate claims.

THE IMPERIAL BANK.

The Imperial Bank of India is not a mere private bank. It is a national concern enjoying many valuable privileges. Whether it is run in the interests of the country is a different question. At present it is certainly run in a manner not quite satisfactory to the people of the country. The members of the Local Boards are predominantly European. Once a man is elected as a Director, it seems to become a life position. Some of the elected men can hardly be said to be banking or business experts. Again the powers enjoyed by the Managing Governor are extra-ordinarily wide. The cumulative result of all this is that the true interests of the shareholders are not as strongly and effectively safeguarded as they ought to be. Rai Bahadur Promatha Nath Mullick, a very rich Zemindar of Bengal and a large shareholder, has taken upon himself vigorously to represent these interests as evidenced by recent happenings in Calcutta and we hope many other shareholders as influential as he will follow his example. The internal management of the bank leaves much to be desired in respect of economy. The Profit and Loss Account of for the half year ended 30th June 1927. for instance, shows that out of an income of 171 lakhs as much as 61 lakhs was swallowed up by the establishment charges alone. It is also difficult to see how, after all the normal items of expenditure are separately accounted for, minor unspecified miscellaneous charges could run up to Rs. 4 lakhs. It is necessary that the shareholders and the general public should be extremely vigilant and should take all possible precautions to safeguard their interests and those of the country in view specially of the fact that the Bank enjoys many valuable privileges and occupies an important place in the money market.

INDIA'S RIGHT OF SELF-DEFENCE.

(BY DR. KAIKHOSRU KERESASP DADACHANJI).

In the present session of the Indian Legislative Assembly, certain resolutions have been tabled for the acceptance by the Government of the recommendations made by the Shea Committee, otherwise known as the Auxiliary and Territorial Forces Committee, and the Skeen Committee, or the Indian Sandhurst Committee, in their separate Reports. In a sense, the two Committees may be said to be supplementary to each other. The mere fact that such resolutions have been tabled might lead unthinking people into believing that these recommendations are approved by the people of India, whose representatives the members of the Assembly are supposed to be, and presumably that such a mandate was given to them. As such a fallacy is not only detrimental but suicidal to the cause of Indian Swaraj or Indian National Self-Government, and its essential prop of an Indianised and expanded National Army of self-defence, it should be exploded, as early as possible. Without making further ado about it, one may state without hesitation that the recommendations made in the Reports of both the Committees are so insulting to the self-respect of any nation (of the East or of the West,) and so inadequate as to postpone the realization of Indian Swaraj till Doomsday, that the Parliamentary representatives of any nation other than India would not touch these recommendations with a pair of tongs with blades extending from Bombay to Simla. This may perhaps be characterised as an extremist view of the problem. Hence, the reasons for taking such a view will now be defined to enable the public of India to judge for itself whether such a view is justified or not.

CLASH OF MENTALITIES.

Often enough, in my lectures on the subject of the Self-Defence of Indian Swaraj whenever attained, I have emphasised the fact that the problem of Self-Defence in the ultimate analysis is purely one of national psychology, which is in vulgar language known as the mentality of the people, and its clash with the anti-national or anti-Indian psychology of the alien bureaucracy. The psychological method of dealing with any problem, is to probe deep down to the fundamentals, and rear on the solid foundation of such informed knowledge a broad-based super-structure, and thus reach a solution of the problem confronting us. To begin with, a general statement may be made that the mentality of the people of India, and particularly of the so-called literate and educated section is not only non-martial, but actually anti-martial, as may be judged from the fact that we hear so much of the doctrine of Ahimsa, which is a purely human invention of timid souls, and which is entirely opposed to the very essence of Nature for in other words, Himsa is the very foundation of the working of nature, as we see it from the times of the floods of Noah at some remote age in the B.C., to the floods of Gujarat in 1927 A.D. In short, Nature may be paraphrased as Force or Shakti or Violence. Practically all the nations, whether of the East or of the West, from China to Peru, are following the dictates of Nature or Violence, and are preparing their national armies or rather their nations-in-arms in times of peace to defend their mother-land in the next war,—which is almost inevitable, and which will come like a thief in the night without previous notice,—against the depredations of ruthless enemies, who would think nothing of putting to fire and swords whole countries like Belgium or the North of France as in the last war.

A CONSTRAST.

One hopes that sensible people will agree that my delineation of the non-martial mentality of our people is correct. If so, the natural conclusion follows that the mentality of the representatives of the people of India, in the Assembly and the Council of State, is also non-martial. A striking example of such non-martial mentality of our educated classes was recently given by the Senate of the University of Bombay, who by a majority rejected even the mild proposal for the compulsory physical training of the under-graduates and graduates of the Bombay University, on the sorry plea that 'physical training would be a bore'—as if the mental training was not worse!—for the young hopefuls of the University. Fancy any one talking such nonsense in France, or Germany, or Russia, or China, or Persia, or Turkey, or Arabia, where the Governments as well as the educated classes

(Continued on Page 9.)

INDIA'S COMMERCIAL INTERESTS NEGLECTED.

(BY SARABHAI.)

I.

Under the British Constitution it is the acknowledged principle that Great Britan's Trade Commissioners, and Commercial Attaches to Legations and Consulates in foreign countries are to take care and guard the interests of those of the Dominion, Colonies and Dependencies which have no official agents of their own appointed in those countries for the proper discharge of such functions. It is thus the primary function of the British Diplomatic Agents (Commercial) to be ever on the alert to watch and to safe-guard the interests of the adopted ward as earnestly and religiously as of the mother country. As a part of his principal duties he must always be ready with and supply regularly full and complete information about industrial and commercial movements, in foreign areas under his supervision, which may conduce to the furtherance of trade or may adversely affect the commerce and industry of the unrepresented member of the Empire consigned to his care.

HOW INDIA HAS SUFFERED.

India though a most senior partner in the Empire, and yet a dependency for all her age, is one such country, and in all probability, the only one of her magnitude and importance which has not as yet appointed such care-takers of her business affairs even in those foreign territories whose policies have been vitally affecting for years her trade and industry. She has, therefore, to depend for the safeguarding of her interests entirely on the goodwill of the Charge-de-affaires for the time being accredited to the foreign countries by the United Kingdom. Through experience of generations it has been found that she has not been properly served by this grace of the gratuitous arrangement however well meant it may be. India has been feeling more accutely for over a generation that mainly because of the want of such guardians in the foreign commercial diplomatic service Indian commerce has not only not prospered in those lands where she could hold her own to an appreciable extent but her industrial advance has been impeded for want of timely and accurate information about the accelerated movements of rival industrialists in the competing countries.

For years on end Indian Mercantile Associations have memorialised the Government with earnest appeals and cogent arguments for appointments of such Commercial Diplomatic Agents whose only care and sole concern would be Indian interests without the least distraction and who should be responsible to India only and to none else. But she has appealed in vain. And in the meanwhile competitors more watchful and active, fully supported and propelled by all the momentum that their respective States could provide, and gathering opportunely accurate information about openings for greater business and good markets therefor and about their special requirements, have secured a foot-hold thereon; they have, not only very nearly captured them but have even ousted Indian manufactures from them. Instances are legion.

GOVERNMENT'S STRANGE INACTION

With these direful consequences so palpably in evidence and inspite of the plaintive appeals of Indian Trade Associations amongst which the Indian Merchants' Chamber has been untiringly persistent, the powers-that-be in India have not shaken off their inertia. The deficiency is not made good and it remains there along with others insidiously to sap the vitals of indigenous industries, their initiation, growth, vigour and prosperity all. This indifference towards Merchants' Associations however disagreeable would not surprise us, inured as we are for generatons o such treatment. But surely it becomes incomprehensible when we revive our memories of the virtually abortive recommendations made as early as 1916|18 by the Indian Industrial Commission for considering the desirability of appointing Foreign Trade Commissioners on behalf of India (page 125, para 190 and summary recommendations page 234 clause 55). Nor is this a stray instance of official pronouncement; very recently (1926|1927) almost identical expression of opinion was presented to the Agricultural Commission by no less an experienced officer of the Government of India than Mr. Meak, the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence. And the plea is reiterated with added persistence in the recommendations by the Textile Tariff Board 1927 which the Government for reasons known only to themselves have relegated for further consideration "sine die"! Be it by commercial corporations or oy public commissions the demand has not received any response and there has been a woeful inaction in the matter. This naturally gives grounds for the adverse inference that indigenous industry and commerce get scant attention at the hands of the Government of India. Would they, even at this late hour, move for removing the suspicon thus engendered and inspire and encourage the more healthful belief in their goodwill and efficient sympathy?

(To Be Continued.)

Notes of the Day.

British Attitude at Geneva.

The resignation of Viscount Cecil from the Baldwin Government and his frank disapproval of the disarmament policy of his colleagues will attract public attention again to the reasons which caused the Geneva Conference on reduction in naval armaments to end in a fiasco Viscount Cecil rightly emphasizes that "instructed public opinion" alone can prevent the possibility of nations arming themselves to the teeth. It is the lack of such instructed public opinion in England which enabled the Baldwin Government to ridicule the charges laid at Britain's door by the American representative at Geneva. He declared that the one British idea was even to risk the success of the Conference owing to Britain's fear of the Americans having a "problematical number of 8-inch cruisers." Mr. Gibson pointed out that in 1921 Britain agreed upon an auxiliary tonnage of 450,000. "Now she claims 647,000" he protested. "As the German fleet has vanished, what reason is there for the increase?" American opinion, according to Mr. Gibson, did not admit that the British plans made for economy. Economy could only be realised by a reduction in total tonnage. It will go hard for the Baldwin Government to make the British voter at the next general election believe that their proposals at Geneva made really for economy and international peace.

Swaraj Bills.

Mr. Fenner Brockway, Secretary of the Independent Labour Party, assures us that the Indian Swaraj Bill adopted by some Labour Members of Parliament did not originate with them but with some members of the Independent Labour Party of England in conjunction with certain Indian representatives. It does not matter very much how the Bill originated. But it does matter a little whether the Labour Party in Parliament unanimously supports the Bill and whether it is prepared to incorporate into it the amendments approved by the Indian National Congress. Mr. F. Brockway further assures us that the purpose of the Bill is to provide a basis of discussion among Indian parties themselves preparing a united scheme. We have no doubt but such a scheme will soon be available and any guidance provided by the Labour Bill will be fully utilised. But that fact that Mr. Brockway has hastened to explain that the Independent Labour Party has not adopted the Bill shows how little India can rely on British Labour in her struggle for freedom.

A Shining Deed.

There is in Sirhind a shrine, sacred to the memory of a great Muslim saint and venerated by Muslims not only in India but throughout Central Asia, Khiva, Bukhara, Afghanistan and the Frontier regions. A correspondent from Patiala informs us that in view of the importance of this shrine the Maharaja of Patiala has passed orders for making all possible arrangements for the comforts of pilgrims to the shrine. The road from the Railway station to the shrine is to be repaired, lights and special sanitary arrangements are to be provided and even tents are to be pitched at the station for pilgrims, all expenses being borne by the Maharaja of Patiala from his private purse. What happened? The inevitable. The graceful, generous act of the Hindu Ruler so touched the hearts of Muslims even outside the State that Muslims from Kabul, Kandahar, Jalabad, Waziristan, Hazara all assembled in a huge mass meeting at Sirhind under the presidency of Rao Raja Prince Ramanarayansingh and vied with one another in expressing their gratitude towards the Maharajah. The good influence of the Maharajah's goodness will not stop there, we are sure. Far shines a good deed in a naughty world.

A Just Grievance.

The complaint of the citizens of Bhamburda, the rapidly growing suburb of Poona which has just been provided by the G.I.P. Railway with a station, that certain popular and convenient trains do not halt there, is a just one. In a representation to the Agent of the Railway they point out the great convenience to the travelling public in Poona as well as Bhamburda if the Inter and Third Expresses and the Madras Fast Passengers were to halt at the new station. To certain parts of Poona City, the new station is in fact within easier reach than Poona Junction station. To the student community it will be a great convenience to have a larger number of trains halting at Bhamburda. The G. I. P. will be well advised in meeting this demand. As a matter of fact the time will soon come so rapidly are Kirkee and Bhamburda growing in population that it will be able to run profitably a local service between Kirkee, Bhamburda and Poona.

BLACKETT ANNOUNCES COMPROMISE PROPOSALS.

BOGEY OF POLITICAL INFLUENCE.

SIR PURSHOTTAMDAS' RETORT.

INDIAN APPRENTICES IN BRITISH FIRMS.

SIMLA, Aug. 31.

Replying to the debate on the motion that the Bill be taken into consideration, Sir Basil Blackett announced that Government were agreed to accept the State Bank scheme in the hope that this large concession would promote understanding on the question of the Directorate.

Sir Basil also intimated that while keeping open mind on the question of details, Government approved of the scheme put forward by the Congress president.

On the question of sale of silver, Sir Basil made it clear that he gave no understanding in the Select Committee and that in the nature of things, Government can give no understanding or announce their policy.

The House next proceeded to consider the clauses 3 to 6 relating to the capital of the Reserve Bank, branches etc., and adopted them as recommended by the Select Committee with al erations. Clause 4 which related to the establishment of State Bank was adopted 'nem com.'

The House adjourned till to-morrow when it will be called upon to tackle immediately the question of control.

FORCED CONVERSION OF HINDUS.

Replying to Dr. Moonje, Sir Denys Bray said that there were no cases of forced conversion of Hindus n the Frontier and though some Hindu families in the outlying parts of Kohat and Peshawar districts moved in o the headquarters under the stress of boycott and fear of violence, all or nearly all have since returned to their homes. And I am glad to be able to reassure the Hon. Member generally that in view of the intensity of communal heat engineered in the Frontier districts, breaches of peace were singularly few and for his alarming description of the internal conditions in the Province, there is happily no justification.

LABOUR CONFERENCE.

In reply to questions by Mr. Jogiah on the labours of International Labour Conference, Sir B. N. Mitra said "I presume that the member is referring to the questionnaire relating to minimum wages. The representative of the Government of India indicated that they were in favour of the questionnaire being sent out, but the Government of India did not accept any principles in this connection. nor am I clear that any principles can be regarded as underlying the series of questions. Government of India have only recently received the questionnaire and I am not yet able to say if it will be possible for them to consult the local Government. There is no intention of consulting the labour organisations or public at the stage. The time allowed is extremely short and employers and labour organisations are separately represented at Geneva. Two conventions and the recommendation relating to sickness insurance were adopted Government of India have not yet had an opportunity of examining these and I am unable to say whether they will propose the ratification of conventions or not. The recommendations are not capable of ratification.

INDIAN APPRENTICES.

WHAT BRITISH FIRMS DO?

(From Our Special Representative.)

SIMLA, Aug. 31.

In the assembly to-day Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh asked (a) is it a fact that British firms with whom orders are usually placed by the High Commissioner for India in the matter of electrical engineering, shipbuilding, steel manufacturing, etc. refuse to have indian apprentices in their firms on the plea that it is not customary for them to take "coloured apprentices" (b) do not Govt. propose to ascertain from the High Commissioner for India, as to whether he has received reports from Indians, who have been refused admittance as apprentices in such firms and if so, will Govt. be pleased to lay on the table names of such firms which refuse to take Indian apprentices? (c) will Govt. kindly state what action has been taken, or is proposed to be taken against such firms: and what objection they have in instructing the High Commissioner for India to withhold placing any sort of orders with those British firms. which refuse to admit Indians as apprentices?

Sir Bupendra Nath Mitra replied: the High Commissioner for India has been addressed on the subject and on receipt of his reply further information will be supplied the Hon. member. In this connection, however, I invite his attention to paragraph 11 of the Governtment of India's letter to the High Commissioner, dated 26th December 1921 and paragraph 6 of the High Commissioner's letter, dated 25th January 1922, copies of which were laid on table of this house on the 13th March 1922, and which describes the policy followed in this matter.

CIVIL AVIATION.

INTERPELLATIONS IN ASSEMBLY.

SIMLA, Aug. 31.

At question time in the Legislative Assembly to-day the Hon. Sir B. N. Mitra said that a Director of Civil Aviation has been engaged in consideration of a number of question in connectiont with the development of civil aviation in India including that of training Indians. The question of more advanced training of Indians in Aviation subjects out of India is also under consideration. But matters have not reached a stage at which a definite announcement can be made.

Replying to a question as to the origin of Mohamand disturbances in June last in the Frontier, Sir Denys Bray said the origin of the disturbance is obscure. But it is traceable to a concerted aggressive movement against Maliks of certain loyal section under the sustained agitation of a well-known Mullah. Their unexpected resistance brought a rival Mullah upon the scene whose fanatical preaching succeeded is assembling tribal laskar twelve to fifteen hundred strong. It crossed the administrative border on the night of 5th June and attacked a block-house despite clear warnings. Order was issued to the Royal Air Force to disperse the lashkars and within 36 hours, they did so. This striking success was achieved with surprisingly few casualties. Lashkar lost, it is believed, 15 killed and 16 severely wounded. The Royal Air Force had no consultation at all. Ground groups were held in residence at Shabkadar and Shankargrah; but owing to a rapid dispersal of the enemy, it was not found necessary to bring them into action.

RESERVE BANK BILL.

Interpellations in the Legislative Assembly to-day, occupied, as usual, one full hour.

Interpellations over, the Commerce Member presented reports of the Select Committees on (1) Bill to safeguard the manufacture of yarn (2) Bill to abolish duty on stores and machinery, and (3) Bill to amend Bamboo (Paper pulp) Industry Procection Act

The Finance Member presented the report of the Select Committee on the Indian Security Act.

The Assembly then resumed discussion on the motion that the Reserve Bank Bill be taken into consideration.

Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas speaking on the motion, acknowledged with gratitude, the kind references made to him by Sir Alexander Murray who was his colleague on the Currency Commission, which was in contrast to the statement in the Council of State by an Indian colleague on the Currency Commission that he (Sir Purushottamdas) was a wrong man in a wrong place. (Cries of Shame.) The reserve Bank Bill was the second stage in the scheme of what the Government called currency reform, but which he would call, forced adjustment of Indian currency to what the Secretary of State and Government were after. The first stage in that forced adjustment was the appreciation of the rupee. The second stage was establishment of Reserve Bank.

RESERVE BANK—AN IDEAL.

Proceeding, Sir Purushottamdas said that he accepted Reserve Bank as an ideal. But he considered it premature in Indian conditions. He still adhered to his views expressed in the minority report on the subject of the Reserve Bank. He wanted Reserve Bank not to be established here and now, but to evolve gradually by slow stages, simultaneous with political and economic development. But he asked how the Reserve Bank proposed to provide these credit facilities which had been pressed for by the Herschell Committee and every other commission which had followed.

Referring to the appeal by Sir Daniel Hamilton for support to the Reserve Bank as likely to provide credit for a while for agriculturists, Sir Purushottamdas said that Reserve Bank extended no such facilities. He criticised the action of the Select Committee in disallowing free balance for new branches.

Sir Purushottamdas next referred to Sir Alexander Murray's exception to any analogy between Ireland and India and asked if the Finance Member was justified in citing the example of Siam for the appreciation of the rupee. He said Ireland had many things which India could copy. But India had few things which Ireland would care to have.

MUCH ADO ABOUT THE CONFERENCE

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas referred to

(Continued on next page.)

SACRED SHRINE OF SARHIND

PATIALA MAKES SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS

OBJECT LESSON IN HINDU MUSLIM UNITY.

(From a Correspondent.)

PATIALA, August 28.

A mass meeting of Mussalmans including Muslim leaders from Kabul, Kanahar, Jalalabad, Waziristan, Hazara, Swat and all parts of India was held at Halim Garden in Sirhind under the presidency of Rao Raja Prince Ramnarayansingh to-day. Sardar Abdul Shakoo Khan, Naibnazim of Patiala was also present. Maulana Anis Ahmad, editor of "Muslim India," Bombay opened the proceedings by informing the audience that orders have been received in Sirhind, from His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala to make all possible arrangements for the convenience and comforts of pilgrims to the holy shrine of Sirhind. The road from the railway station to the holy Dargah is to be repaired, lights are to be provided, special sanitary arrangements are to be made. tents are to be patched on the railway station for pilgrims. All expenses are to be borne by the private purse of His Highness, the Maharaja of Patiala.

A resolution expressing hearty gratitude and thanks to the Maharaja of Patiala for his gracious orders for the comfort of Muslim pilgrims was proposed by Maulana Anis Ahmad and supported by Khan Bahadur Sultan Ahmad and spiritual leaders from Kabul, Kandahar and Jalabad was unanimously passed by the whole meeting and Prince Rao Raja was requested by the audience to inform the Maharaja of Patiala of the deep feelings of their gratitude. In the speeches, it was explained that the holy Dargah of Sirhind is held in greatest reverence not only in India but throughout the Muslim world of Central Asia, Khiva, Bukhara, Afghanistan and the Frontier Regions and therefore this consideration shown to the central holy shrine of at Sirhiad by the Maharaja of would create feelings of gratefulness in the whole Muslim world. It was also pointed out that the spiritual leaders of the Kings of Afghanistan are descendants of the Saint of Sirhind and therefore during his visit to India, the late Amir Habibullakhan also paid respects to the Sirhind Dargah. In Afghanistan, it is believed that the throne of Afghanistan belongs to the Saint of Sirhind. After the meeting was over, Prince Rao Raja gave tea party to all those assembled.

DIARCHY IN BENGAL

MINISTRY-MAKING NOT ABANDONED

CALCUTTA, Aug. 31.

Enquiries made this morning in authoritative quarters go to show that the report "His Excellency Sir Stanley Jackson has abandoned attempt to form a fresh Ministry in Bengal and no further effort in this direction is contemplated" is incorrect.—A. P.

DARWIN CANNOT BE SHAKEN

GENEOLOGY OF MANKIND

SIR ARTHUR KEITH'S DICTUM

LONDON, Aug. 31.

Sir Arthur Keith in his presidential address before the British Association at Leeds on "Darwins theory of Man's Descent as it stands to-day" stated, at the outset, that the Prince of Wales's inspiring message in his presidential message last year had already borne fruit. He said: "We are within the sight of a closer union between the men of science overseas and their colleagues at home, in the endeavour to solve problems of Imperial concern". Sir A. Keith continuing said, that an enormous body of new evidence had accumulated in the past 56 years, but the fundamentals of Darwin's outline of man's history had remained unshaken.

Sir A. Keith said, "I am convinced that Darwin never can be shaken. Man has been traced through fossil, remains and stone implements backwards to the beginning of Pleistocene period or at least two hundred thousand years or perhaps thrice that amount. Man had even been traced into earlier Pliocene period which endured for at least a quarter of million years. All evidence now at our disposal supported the conclusion that man had arisen as Lamarck and Darwin suspected from anthropoid ape and not higher zoological scale than chimpanzee, and that the date at which human anthropoid lines of descent diverge lies near the beginning of the still earlier Miocene period." On a modest scale of reckoning, that gave man respectable antiquity of about million years. All evidence gathered by the anatomists, embryologists, physiologists and psychologists supported the conviction that mean's brain was evolved from the brain of the anthropoid ape and that in the process, no new structure had been introduced and no new or strange faculty had been interpolated.—Reuter's Special.

ATTACK ON GURU GOVIND SINGH.

"TRIBUNE'S" WARNING.

LAHORE, Aug. 31

Posters have been issued to-day by the Ahmadiya community expressing regret at the publication of certain matter in a Muslim paper in which the writer had attacked Guru Gobind Singh, the founder of Sikh religion.

Hindu vernacular press is carrying on a vigorous propaganda against certain statements made in "The Light", a newly started paper by Muslims.

The "Tribune," commenting upon the situation to-day in the province says two wrongs never made a right. But in one case as in the other we would ask the advocates of the extreme course to remember that the inevitable effect of the policy advocated by them would be to bring back that state of nature in purely national affairs from which man in every civilised country emerged centuries ago.—Free Press.

FURTHERING IMPERIALISTIC DESIGNS.

HOW INDIA IS BEING USED.

COMRADE "SAK" WARNS MILL-OWNERS.

LONDON, August 11 (By Mail).

Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala, M.P., has sent another letter to the Bombay Mill-owners' Association in which he tries to explain himself as a strong anti-protectionist, and why he sees no end to these individual and International squabbles unless a universal International working-class understanding were arrived at." He recognises that within the system as it exists, the Members of the Association are entitled to equal justice with others, especially when the Central Government of the Empire, the Colonial Premiers, and the Government in India are all busy preaching blessings of Protection and insisting upon the primary duty of the Government to give fiscal protection to the industry, despite all the avowed drawbacks to consumers and even workers.

"Let me repeat," he says "once more that this time you are not sacrificed to petty commercial interests of some more favoured merchants than yourselves as used to be your condition when the Liberal Party was in power in England, but you are the victims of a conspiracy in higher International politics. Mr. Baldwin's Government has not got a truthful straightforward foreign policy. It is seeking to make war on Russia and that possibly through China under certain eventualities, using India largely as the principal base of war. It is having secret plan with the high officials in India over whom the people of India have no control, and it is in constant intrigue with Japan. Even American opinion would be soured, but Japan must be flattered, pampered, and bribed at all costs. Japan must be ultimately destroyed as an independent Asiatic Power by the use of the Singapore Base, but she must first be hood-winked about the Singapore Base being mutually useful to Britain and Japan against China, and she must be used to break down the growing power of the Soviet Republics and the new Chinese Republic. Now, if you gentlemen from any mistaken notions of loyalty are ready to support this policy by a pretence of neutrality in politics, then you must make a sacrifice of your industry and let Japan be properly bribed to enter into a conspiracy with Britain. If, however you are determined to remain loyal to your own people, your country and to Asiatic freedom, you will not be able to fight your case without fighting against Imperialist intrigues.—Free Press.

SANDHURST COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS.

"DELIBERATE DELAY IN ADVANCING INDIAN INTERESTS".

SIR P. C. SETHNA CONDEMNS GOVT.'S INACTION.

PRIVY COUNCIL MOTION LOST.

SIMLA, Aug. 31.

Sir Pheroze Sethna's resolution in the Council of State for early effect being given to the recommendations made in the Skeen Committee's report was rejected by twenty-three votes to seventeen.—A. P.

SIMLA, August 31.

Sir Hari Singh Gour and Mr. Jayakar were in the gallery when Sir Sankaran Nair moved in the Council of State for the establishment of a Privy Council in India. At the outset, he made it clear that the motion was not intended to affect any of the existing rights or the privileges of the Privy Council. While retaining the Privy Council in England, he was urging the creation of a Supreme Court which could hear not only civil appeals but also criminal appeals. A Supreme Court, such as the one for which he was pleading, could hear criminal appeals over the judgments of the High Courts. There was a large number of cases in which the Privy Council had refused to offer any opinion because they had not been acquainted with the local conditions. For these reasons he wanted a Supreme Court in India.

OFFICIAL OPPOSITION.

Mr. Haig opposed the reolution. He said that India had not a full fledged Constitution and so the creation of a Supreme Court was premature.

Mr. Desikachari said that a Supreme Court would be a great boon to the litigant public.

Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy speaking with thirty years' experience as a lawyer, opposed the motion which would undermine the prestige of the Privy Council.

Syed Alay Nabi (Agra) opposed the motion because wealthy litigants would rather go to the Privy Council than to the Supreme Court.

WANTED INDIAN SUPREME COURT.

Mr. Ramdas Pantulu gave his general support to the resolution. He preferred to have a less efficient indigenous Supreme Court than a more efficient foreign court in England, because it was incongruous for a people claiming autonomy to purchase better justice in England because they could not obtain the same justice in India.

Mr. Das, Law Member, spoke from the point of view of a practical lawyer. If the demand for a Supreme Court was to decide the Constitutional questions, then it was a political one.

Mr. Khaparde supported the proposal, because thereby, they would be providing an Indian Edition of the Privy Council which was necessary to hear appeals against sentences of death. Justice should be done, even if the heavens fall.

Sir Phiroze Sethna contended that the fact that on questions of Mahomedan and Hindu Law, the Privy Council's decisions had been unsatisfactory could not be denied.

The Council of State rejected by 25 to 15 the resolution of Sir Sankaran Nair for the establishment of a Supreme Court in India.—A. P.

"BANDE MATARAM."

CAWNPORE, Aug. 31.

The Cawnpore Municipal Board has resolved that in all the schools controlled by the Municipality, the day's business, every day, be started after students sing the national song "Bande Mataram."—Free Press.

INDIAN SANDHURST COMMITTEE

SIMLA, August 31.

In the Council of State the Hon. Sir P. C. Sethna, the only member of the House on the Skeen Committee, moved that "this Council recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council to urge on the Secretary of State for India the necessity of taking prompt action in pursuance of the recommendations of the Indian Sandhurst Committee."

During the course of his speech, Sir P. C. Sethna said:

The Government will carry on discussions with His Majesty's Government on the basis of the report. When the discussions are completed, they will form their own considered views and submit them to the Secretary of State and His Majesty's Government. And we are told by the Secretary of State in his speech in the House of Lords on the 30th March last that he proposes to invite a Committee of Imperial Defence to consider the problem of Indian defence as a whole and examine incidentally after receiving the Government of India's views, the report of the Auxiliary and Territorial Forces Committee and the report of the Indian Sandhurst Committee in relation to those wider aspects of military policy which they alone, his Lordship says, are competent to apprise. What the public cannot understand is why the Government almost invariably display such inordinate delay whenever it is a question of advancing Indian interests and why on other occasions matters are rushed through with undue haste and percipitancy as witness the very short time within which effect was given to the recommendations of the Lee Commission. And, now, Sir, I wish to consider the statement made by the noble Lord. Continuing, his Lordship complains that throughout all criticism on the army administration in India he detects the belief that these matters are primarily of concern to India alone that there is no call on His Majesty's Government in this sphere, is a kind of bureaucratic interference from Whitehall. And his Lordship observes and I am quoting his exact words. All these questions whether they relate to interchange of reinforcements or to the spread of military training in India or to Indianisation of the Indian Army can only be handled with necessary degree of success if they be brought under a comprehensive survey by an authority competent to examine them from broadest Imperial point of view.

NO PAROCHIAL OUTLOOK.

It is not enough to approach them parochially. When his Lordship suggests that our Indian national outlook on the subject of India's defence is a parochial outlook that question of military training in India or the question of Indianisation of the Army must be approached from what he calls the broadest Imperial point of view and not from the Indian national point of view or from the point of view of early attainment of the goal of Responsible Self-Government as declared in the announcement of August 20th, 1917, I feel myself bound to enter an emphatic though respectful caveat. If such an extraordinary claim were advanced by Lord Birkenhead or any other Minister of His Majesty's Government in the case of Dominions, we can easily imagine what reply the Dominions would have given. True, Indian is not yet a Dominion, but she is a Dominion in the making. The military problem of India cannot be and ought not to be divorced from vital consideration that it is a problem of a country to which responsible government is promised and which is destined to attain that status within reasonable time. No one contends that in the existing conditions having regard to the transitional character of the present situation, the problem should be considered exclusively from the Indian point of view, and I maintain, Sir, that the recommendations of the Indian Sandhurst Committee are not vitiated bit by any such step. A Committee presided over by a distinguished military officer like Sir Andrew Skeen and including among its members a cautious officer like Mr. Burdon was not likely to be blind to or undertake Imperial considerations in the solution of such an important and fundamental problem, and indeed if the Indian members of the Committee had chosen to approach the problem purely from the Indian point of view and had shut their eyes to Imperial aspects there was nothing to prevent them from making proposals of radical or even revolutionary character. Legitimate fear in such cases is not that the Imperial point of view will be ignored, but that the Indian point of view will receive far less than its due consideration and weight.

Then, again, Sir, it very much depends upon your conception of what imperial point of view is. If your conception of the view involves permanent prolonged inferiority or subordination of India in what is now-a-days the fashion to call the Commonwealth of Nations, it is a conception which is bound to make

(Continued on next page.)

SINO-JAPANESE MENACE

IMPORTS OF LOWER COUNTS INCREASING

SIR VICTOR'S MINUTE TO YARN BILL REPORT

SIMLA, Aug. 31.

The following is the text of the minute which Sir Victor Sassoon has attached to the majority report of the Select Committee on the Yarn Bill:

The principle underlying the Bill is to safeguard the cotton textile industry in British India against competition in yarn produce under industrial conditions which enable such yarn to be produced at a cost below that at which it can be produced in British India. Certain accusations have been made against the industry, more important of which I should like to answer before proceeding to give my views on the present Bill.

CHARGE OF OVER-CAPITALISATION.

It has been contended in some quarters that the present perilous conditions of Bombay cotton mill industry are due to over-capitalisation. Taking the Tariff Board's own valuations of capital cost per loom with 30 spindles at Rs. 5,450 per loom which represents Rs. 100 per spindle and Rs. 2,450 per loom, and allowing a reduction of 5 per cent. on these figures to compensate for reduction in import duty on machinery and mill stores which has been proposed, the total capital value of land, building and machinery represented by mills in Bombay, would work out at Rs 48,50 crores (excluding the cost of dyeing, bleaching and finishing, machinery value of which exceeds Rs. 2 crores) against block value of Rs 46.72 crores given in Appendix six of the Tariff Board's own valuation. The industry is certainly not over-capitalised as there is a margin of Rs. 3.78 crores, roughly 8 per cent. to allow for increase in efficiency which might be obtained if all the machinery was new

WORKERS' WAGES.

A charge has been made that remuneration given to labour in Japan is much higher than in Bombay. A reference to the figures of wages paid in 1919 in Japan substantiates the statement made on pages 107 and 108 of the United States Tariff Commission report of 1919 on the Japanese cotton industry and trade. It is pointed out in those pages, in response to several public criticisms on account of low wages ruling in cotton industry, cotton mills decided to include in this published statement in addition to actual money wages, value of such other items as cheap board and bonus, cheap boarding, hospital and education which were estimated to form 40 per cent of wages now shown. No correct comparison of Japanese and Bombay wages can, therefore, be made, since Bombay wages do not include monetary equivalent of such services. But such comparisons as it is possible to make from the information available show that the Bombay industry has little if anything, to fear in any correct comparison.

In this connection, it is also interesting to note that from the second half of 1920 to second half of 1925, there has been a reduction of 19 per cent. in the number of operatives per 1,000 spindles in spinning mills, and a reduction of 30 per cent in the number of operatives per 100 looms in weaving mills in Japan, without any appreciable increase in wages paid per operative.

CHINESE AND JAPANESE IMPORTS

With a view to removing misapprehensions as to the seriousness of the present position of Indian cotton textile industry, it is desirable to draw attention to increase in imports from Japan which rose from 98 million yards in the first five months of 1926 to 131 million yards in the corresponding period of 1927, an increase of 33 per cent. Similarly during the first five months of 1927, imports of yarn from China reached 2.1 million pounds (chiefly 40s counts) as compared with insignificant total of 8,000 pounds for the corresponding period of 1926. It is necessary to examine the prices at which these additional imports from China have been made and to compare them with the cost at which similar yarn can be manufactured in India. Prices of Sino-Japanese yarn of 40s. counts bought on August 18, inclusive of the existing 5 per cent duty, was 15,75 annas per pound laid down in Bombay. The cots of producing the same count of yarn in an efficient Bombay mill from cotton at the price ruling on that date (Rs. 620 per candy) was 19.71 annas per pound, exclusive of any allowance for depreciation. In other words, the cost of producing 40-s yarn in Bombay was 25 per cent higher that the selling price of Sino-Japanese yarn. It is thus clear that even after the imposition of special duty recommended in this Bill which would raise the price of Sino-Japanese yarn of 40-s counts to 16.50 annas per pound. Hand loom industry purchazsing such yarn would have an advantage of roughly 20 per cent. when competing with cloth made from similar counts in Bombay mills.

The latest shipments from China have, however, been of low counts of yarn. The Tariff Board recognised the possibility of a rapid increase in imports in coarse yarn at prices which Indian mills would not be able to compete in the event of a continuation of disturbed conditions in China and were of the opinion that if this contingency arose, an additional duty of yarn would be fully justified. Facts and figures quoted above, eloquently prove that the contingency which the Tariff Board had in mind is arising.

STATEMENT OF PROBLEM.

To my mind, the problem before us, resolves itself into protecting the yarn industry against dumping and unfair competition without damaging the hand-loom industry. Government of India estimates that price of 20 million pounds of medium count yarns consumed by the hand loom industry might be affected by the imposition of a specific duty proposed in the Bill. If prices of these yarns went up to the full extent of increase in the duty, which I am confident will not be the case owing to intensive competition now existing, the cost of hand loom industry would amount to less than Rs. 12 lakhs per annum on a turn over of over Rs. 30 crores or less than half per cent. The Tariff Board have dwelt at length with the effect of such a rise in prices and their unanimous conclusion was that the imposition of a duty to safeguard Indian yarn industry would prevent a much greater rise in prices which could be bound to follow any crippling of indigenous industry.

In a previous para, I have called attention to the fact that Sino-Japanses yarns have recently been sold in Bombay at 5 per cent. less than the bare cost of manufacture of similar yarn in Indian mills. Up till recently, these importations have been on counts which are not extensively manufactured in Indian mills. But the latest shipments of foreign yarn to Bombay have been in lower counts which form the staple trade of Indian mills and a continuance of disturbed conditions in the markets of the Far East will result in further importations of coarse varns at prices at which Indian mills will find it impossible to compete.

I recognise that the proposed duty will be insufficient to safeguard the yarn industry from the disadvantages of unfair labour conditions and from the possibility of dumping. But since it would be undesirable to penalise the hand-loom industry, it necessarily follows that the only way in which cotton textile industry can be adequately proteted would be by increasing the duty both upon yarn and cloth. The case for additional duty on cloth is further strengthened by the fact that as in the case of yarn, there is every possibility of even larger importations of cloth from Japan and China at prices much below the cost of production in India if the disturbed conditions of the markets of the Far East continue.—Free Press.

MUSLIM OR HINDU?

NO WRONGFUL DETENTION OF WOMAN

(From a Correspondent.)

KALYAN, August 31.

On the 23rd instant complain was made to to the Resident Magistrate (First Class), Kalyan that a Hindu woman was wrongfully detained by a Mahomedan. A search warrant was granted and the woman was taken to the Court in the absence of her husband. The Magistrate kept her in the house of a Brahmin gentleman on the 26th instant. The husband of the woman lodged a complaint against several Arya Samajists through Mr. S. S. Kazi, pleader of Thana on the 30th. The Magistrate took the statement of the woman. She stated that she was converted long ago to Islam and that she was married to the complainant Subhan Khan and she insisted on going with him, whereupon the learned Magistrate took their persona bonds and allowed them to go together. The Court house was packed with hundreds of Mahomedans. The husband and wife left together in a motor car and then the crowd dispersed.

HEAVY RAINS AGAIN.

AMOD-JAMBUSAR ROAD CUT OFF.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BROACH, Aug. 31.

Heavy rains have fallen in Amod and Jambusar talukas. Communications between Amod and Jambusor are temporarily cut off. There is much consternation among the poorer classes who had suffered heavily during floods. If rains continue, there is likelihood of severe damage to houses. Crops newly sown are in danger. Volunteers are moving about to reassure the people and supply their wants. Relief work is seriously hampered as the village roads have become practically impassable.

SENSATION AT BIJOLIA.

(From Our Correspondent.)

AJMER, Aug. 30.

Two prominent leaders of Kisan Panchayet of Bijolia (Mewar) gave the following report in Rajasthan Sevasangha Office yesterday. In the second week of August the Kotwal of Bijolia arrested on suspicion of theft two old men and several women and girls of Nomad Banjara class and brought them to Bijolia, junior, where they were confined throughout the night. Next morning, the women were released. The same evening, their men who had fled to the jungle for fear of arrest, assaulted one old Banjara for allowing their women to be arrested, and thus being the cause of their humiliation. Two dhakars who were weeding their fields in the vicinity and who helped the assaulted old man to escape were so mercilessly assaulted by the infuriated Banjaras that both died of injuries. The police have not yet been able to arrest the culprits. Great sensation and discontent prevail.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay received Sardar G. B. Raje Bhonsle at Government House, Ganeshkhind on Tuesday.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson gave a dance at Government House, Ganeshkhind on Tuesday.

BLACKETT ANNOUNCES COMPROMISE PROPOSALS.

(Continued from previous page).

the conference held at the Viceregal Lodge and regretted the characterisation of the Conference as a gross constitutional impropriety. He was glad Mr. Jamnadas Mehta admitted that but for accident he would have attended and that was the tune of another esteemed member of that party.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta: On conditions.

Sir Purshotamdas: No conditions. Sir Purshotamdas bore testimony to the fact that at the conference at Viceregal Lodge no pressure was attempted. On that occasion representatives of all schools of thought were present and the only object of the conference was to clarify the issues. He argued that the part of certification and veto should be exercised free from every influence, but he saw no impropriety in what was an all-party conference. He paid a tribute to Lord Irwin and announced that he had Mr. Jinnah's authority to say that the suggestion for conference emanated from unofficial and non-official sources.

Sir Purshotamdas criticised the Shareholders' Bank Scheme. He pointed out that in the first six years, the Government would lose two and a quarter crores by interest in the paper currency reserve which would be transferred to the Reserve Bank, while the shareholders with guaranteed interest of six per cent would earn in six years one crore and eighty lakhs.

Referring to the constitution of the Directorate, Sir Purshotamdas observed one main reason why the Opposition was willing to support the Reserve Bank was that it would transfer the control from Whitehall to India. But care had to be taken to secure a responsible body for control.

BOGEY OF POLITICAL INFLUENCE.

Much had been said about the political influence if the legislatures were allowed to elect directors. Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas maintained that influence flowed from the distribution of patronage and the Government was the only body with any patronage to distribute and therefore the only quarter from which undue influence had to be feared.

Sir Purshotamdas referred to the undisguised canvassing during the Ratio question by the Government side not excluding members of the Executive Council who so far forgot their dignity as to stoop to questionable canvassing. (Cries of Shame).

Sir Purshotamdas next referred to the sale of silver by the Government and said Sir Basil Blackett had given a definite undertaking to the Select Committee not to sell India's rupees coins.

The Finance Member objected to reference to the proceedings of the Select Committee and the President upheld the objection.

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas then asked for an open declaration from the Finance Member in the open house of the Government's policy on this question.

Sir Purshotamdas said the failure of the rupee loan and the sale of silver in London was the direct result of the Government's currency policy and warned the Government of the future.

In conclusion Sir Purshotamdas appealed to the Government to have a broad statesman ike outlook and he assured the Finance Member that he would have sympathetic response from the non-official benches.

Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar followed and dwelt on the utility of the Reserve Bank in securing circulation of money in India at a time when the agriculturists need it most.

The House adjourned for lunch.

AFTER-LUNCH PROCEEDINGS

After lunch, Mr. Kelkar repudiated the liberal character of the Reserve Bank. He said the main objective seemed to be to secure the Secretary of State and the Government immunity from criticism of their currency policy. Without Gold Standard and Gold Currency, there could be no true currency reform. If for any reason Sir Basil Blackett withdrew the Bill, he would not be sorry.

Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola said the Reserve Bank Bill was an attempt in the right direction. Only he appealed to the Fiance Member to go slow and not to agree to makes-hifts which might impair the utility of the Bill. He reminded the Finance Member of the fate that overtook Sir George Lloyd (now Lord Lloyd) when he embarked on his development schemes in great haste.

FINANCE AND BACKBAY.

President: Order, Order. This is not relevant to the discussion.

Mr. Rahimtoola: Sir, with due respect, I submit I am in order. I only want to warn the Finance Member against precipitancy.

President: It can be done without taking names of Governors.

Proceeding, Mr. Fazal referred to the conference at the Viceregal Lodge.

President: I will ask the Honourable Member not to refer to the Conference at the Viceregal Lodge. Certainly His Excellency has Government members to defend him.

Mr. Rahimtoola: Then why was Sir Purshotamdas allowed to refer to it? I am now going to cover the same arguments.

Mr. Rahimtoola defended the Conference as it was, he said, intended to secure that favourable atmosphere which every body sought for the bill.

Mr. Cooke said that the Reserve Bank was a liberal financial measure which if not accepted now, India may not have the opportunity of having for a long time to come. He justified the scheme of Shareholders' Bank and suggested that restriction on individual holdings of shares might prove adequate safeguard.

LALAJI'S TWO TESTS.

Lala Rajpat Rai said the Opposition would apply two tests to the Bill. One would be, was it State Bank? The other would be, did it secure to Indians a predominant share in the control? Indians were not opposed to share in the management being given to the Europeans mercantile community, provided predominance of Indian interests were secured.

Continuing, Lalaji expressed apprehension that indigenous banks would be adversely affected by the Imperial Bank being allowed free balance.

Mr. Sesha Iyengar warned the Finance Member that nothing short of Gold Currency and Gold Standard would satisfy the country.—Free Press.

TWO CRITICAL ISSUES.

Mr. Lahiri Chaudhury supported the Reserve Bank Bill as amended by the Joint Select Committee.

Mr. Arthur Moore said there were two critical issues before the House. One was regarding the constitution of the Bank, another regarding control. As to the constitution, it was clear from the debate on the Bill that it was only as State Bank the Reserve Bank had any prospect of being established with that amount of good will and public support which was essential to the success of the Bank. As regards control, Mr. Arthur Moore strongly disagreed with the scheme of electoral colleges proposed on behalf of the Congress Party. He suggested instead that the six Directors be nominated by the Governors of six provinces to be chosen in rotation on the recommendation of their Ministers.

Munshi Iswar Saran said the case for the State Bank was overwhelming. He did not comprehend the reluctance of Government to allow the Legislature to elect Directors or to allow legislators to be Directors. Government, whether Bureaucratic or National, was a political body and when it would be represented on the Bank why should not the Legislature be represented? As showing the absurdity of disqualifying the legislators, Munshi Iswar Saran asked why Sir Basil, if after retirement was returned to the Assembly, should for that crime be rendered ineligible. He said he was prepared to consider any alternative scheme of control to that recommended by the Select Committtee, but he had not seen a better scheme put forward.

MR. MOORE'S SCHEME.

Taking Mr. Arthur Moore's scheme, Munshi Iswar Saran said it was more unsatisfactory than that of the Select Committee as it substituted practically the selection by one or two men for the selection by over a hundred men. And after all the Ministers were as much politicians as anybody else. Continuing, Munshi Iswar Saran justified the demand for predominance of Indian control. Replying to Sir Alexander Murray's observations on this subject, Munshi Iswar Saran said he would welcome Englishmen as fellow-workers but not as masters. Look out at these Government benches, said Munshi Iswar Saran, and answer whether it represents Government of India or a subordinate branch of the British administration. There was a conflict of interest in India between Englishmen and Indians and that had to be recognised.

Munshi Iswar Saran then referred to Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's criticism of the conference at Viceregal lodge.

President: I would suggest to the Hon. member to leave His Excellency the Viceroy to defend himself.

Munshi Iswar Saran said he only asked that all criticism be just.—Free Press.

INTERPELLATIONS.

E. AFRICAN COMMISSION.

SIMLA, Aug. 30.

At the question hour Pandit Hridyanath Kunzru, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas and Mr. Jinnah addressed numerous supplementary questions on the subject of the East African Commission. Mr. Bajpai answered that Government had no knowledge about the personnel of the Commission, nor had they been consulted about it. The Secretary of State for India also had not consulted them regarding the representatives he was to nomiate.

Mr Jinnah: Have the Government of India not considered it desirable to name a representation to the Secretary of State for India?

Mr. Bajpai replied that the proceedings of the House on Mr. K. C. Roy's adjournment motion had been communicated to the Secretary of State with their recommendation.

Mr. Jinnah: Have you recommended any name?

Mr. Bajpai: I am not prepared to make any further statement.

In reply to another question of Pundit Kunzru Mr. Bajpai said Government had seen Mr. Thomas' statement on the subject but were not bound to share Mr. Thomas' views on the white paper.

PORT TRUST SERVICES.

Mr. Kelkar had a number of questions regarding the Port Trust Administration and purchase of Stores.

Sir George Rainy promised to consider the request for an annual statement showing the rate of Indianisation of the superior Port services and also a request for amending the law to enable minutes of the proceedings of the Port Trusts to be made available to the public.

There was much applause and laughter during question time in which Sir Victor Sassoon joined when Colonel Gidney entered the House wearing a black morning coat and shorting a grey hat with a black band similar to that worn by Sir Victor Sassoon yesterday.

Mr Crerar replying to Mr. Yakub said the Government of India after considering the proposals of the four local Governments on the subject of the separation of judicial and executive functions were addressing the Secretary of State on the subject.

SANDHURST COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS.

(Continued from previous page).

you antagonistic or at any rate indifferent to the true interests of this country. And we can never accept such an unjust and false imperial point of view. No solution can be acceptable to us that is not based primarily upon the full recognition of India's interests and that does not aim at making imperial interests only secondary to those interests. A committee of Imperial defence may be quite competent body to consider all these questions from what Lord Birkenhead calls broadest imperial point of view, but the Committee contains no Indian and we can feel no confidence whatever that the Indian view point will be adequately represented and considered by the Committee or that a genuine attempt will be made in is deliberations and decisions to give due weight and importance to what is required from the Indian point of view.

THE SANDHURST SCHEME

The Committee's primary recommendation is the scheme they have proposed for Indianisation of the Indian Army. The scheme is so graduated that by 1933 an Indian Sandhurst will be ready to receive for training 100 cadets and by 1952 half the total cadre of officers in the Indian Army will be Indians. It will be no exaggeration to say that the Indian public opinion is fully and strongly behind the recommendations made by the Committee. If there are any differences they are on the ground that the recommendations do not go far enough or on the question of martial or non-martial races. The deputation of Indian officers under the leadership of our Honourable and gallant friend Col. Nawab Sir Umar Hayat Khan that waited on His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief a few days ago fully endorsed the recommendations of the establishment of an Indian Sandhurst and the period of 25 years within which it is proposed that half the cadre of officers should be Indians. Are these proposals going to be scrapped or turned down by the Government of India or his Majesty's Government? Such an action cannot but give a serious blow to the confidence of the people in the good intentions of the Government. It cannot but strengthen the belief prevalent in many quarters that the real policy of the Government is not to honestly and consistently promote the realisation of the ideal to which they pledged themselves in the dark hours and during the war but to polong as indefinitely as possible the period when that ideal can come near fruition. The general feeling is that forces of reaction and imperialism such as existed towards the end of the 20th century are seeking to assert themselves again and regain their old ascendancy. This faith will be deepened and strengthened if the proposals of the Indian Sandhurst Committee are thrown out and the military policy of the Government continues to move in the same old grooves of unjustifiable caution and distrust.

NON-PUBLICATION OF SUB-COMMITTEE REPORT

The exclusions from the published report of the Indian Sandhurst Committee the report in particular of its sub-Committee that was sent out to visit military institutions in England, France Kingston in Canada and the West point in the States is a very serious omission. The full Committee unanimously resolved that the sub-Committee report be published. I understand the Secretary of the Army Department corrected himself only two days ago by stating in the Assembly that the full Committee and not one single individual had asked for the publication of this report. In answer to a supplementary question he is reported to have said that the sub-committee's was not published under the orders of the Secretary of State. May I ask what objection the Secretary of State has to such publication unless it be that he does not desire to take public strictures which the Sub-Committee have thought fit to pass in regard to certain matters. In the full Committee's report there is a reference to official guardian for Indian cadets at Sandhurst, but the sub-Committ's report deals with it at length and I venture to submit has shown conclusively that the choice of officers made was by no means a satisfactory one and this officer is perhaps responsible for more harm than good. Again the sub-Committee were told that an outside lecturer once addressing both British and Indian cadets at Sandhurst observed in the course of his lecture that because of the system of Indianised units no British boy would be liable to serve under the command of an Indian. When the India Office were questioned on this point, they replied they knew nothing about the lecture. What we eventually discovered was that outside lecturer was no other than an official of the India Office itself and he is himself a colonel in the Army. We would be justified in drawing the inference from that statement that he had the sanction of higher authorities for making that statement. There are many other points of importance in the sub-committee's report and the public ought to know and ought not to rest content until the same is made available for them.

THE DUTY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

To return to the recommendations. The duty of the Government of India is plain. They must in the first place become and act as spokesman of the Indian people and be exponents of the Indian point of view, of Indian aspirations and feelings and hopes and ave of fears and misgivings and insist on His Majesty's Government that no tinkering with the problem will do. That it must be faced in a spirit of liberal and trustful statesmanship, that unanimous proposals of the Committee must be given effect to and to point out that rejection of those proposals or any serious weakening of those proposals will give rise to serious discontent among the people. They must make up a strong attitude and their duty by the Indian people with the fullest regard for their interests. This is their first duty in the matter. Their other duty is that the matter is expedited and decisions arrived at as promptly as possible. Reforms which would evoke popular enthusiasm introduced in time are condemned as inadequate and unsatisfactory of that tale is allowed to go fast. Many an untoward development in relations between the people and Government would be avoided if this truth were not ignored by the Government.—Free Press.

PATIALA TEAM'S VICTORY

FEROZKHAN'S BRILLIANT INNINGS

BOTAWALLA TAKES 7 WIKETS

(From Our Own Correspondent).

CHAIL Aug. 31.

As there was not enough time to finish the match it was decided that a return game of one innings should be played. Patiala winning the toss batted first and scored 305 runs. Wazir Ali again played a faultless innings with 62 to his credit and he was helped by Feroz Khan who contributed useful 121 runs and played with patience though he was dropped in the slips couple of times. Colonel Mistri and His Highness with 42 and 31 respectively to their credit played brilliant cricket.

Antias team following on had scored 240 runs for five wickets. Kapadia played a very patient game with 60 to his credit. Muncherji, Contractor and Marshall also played bright cricket with 50 57 and 30 respectively to their credit. It appeared that Mr. Antias team will beat Patiala very easily when suddenly the tide turned and Patiala fielding which was slack in the morning had some magnificient catches and the whole team was dismissed with 269 runs. The finish was very exciting. Thus Patiala team won by 36 runs. Roykilner, Leyland, Dolphin and George Brown are coming out to Patiala to fulfil their professional engagements for the coming cricket season.

The following are the full scores.

PATIALA TEAM.

Capt. Jogindra Singh b. Botawalla	4
Lt. Wazir Ali b. Muncherji	32
R.S. Butaram c. Muncherji b. Botowalla	10
Feroz Khan b. Botawala	121
Gen. Jogindra Singh c. Vithal b. Muncherji	7
Col. Mistri b. Muncherji	42
Capt. Narain Singh b. Botawalla	12
S. Hassan Shaw, c. Vithal b. Botawalla	0
H. H. The Maharaja, c. Kapadia b. Botawalla	31
Rao Raja Birendrasinghji c. Kapadia b. Botawalla	7
Jai Singh b. Botawalla	0
Hansraj (not out)	7
Extras	2
Total	305

ANTIA'S TEAM.

M. Reporter l.b.w. b. Hansraj	14
Vithal b. Jai Singh	5
B. Kapadia, c. Feroz Khan b. Jai Singh	60
Muncherji b. Jaishingh	50
H. Contractor b. Jai Singh	57
N. Marshall c. Rao Raja b. Jai Singh	30
Botawalla c. Hassan Shaw, b. Col. Mistri	5
H. Engineer, c. H. H. The Maharaja b. Hansraj	12
E. Mistry. c. Capt. Jogindra Singh b. Jai Singh	5
S. Chothia, c. Hassan Shaw, b. Jai Singh	1
T. Antia, c. Hassan Shah b. Jai Singh	0
R. Bulsara (not out)	1
Extras	29
Total	269

MUSLIM DAILY PAPER IN LUCKNOW

LUCKNOW, August 30.

A limited liability company with a capital of five lakhs has been registered this week at Lucknow with the object of starting an English daily newspaper to educate Musli mopinion and protect Muslim interests. The Directore includes among others the Maharajah of Mahmudabad, Sir Ali Imam and the Hon. Raja Nawab Ali. Mr. H. A. Jafry, Bar-at Law is the Managing Director. The newspaper is likely to appear from the middle of November.—A. P.

ALL-PARTY AMENDMENT OUT OF ORDER.

SIMLA, Aug. 31.

It is understood the President of the Council of State has intimated to the authors of the all-party amendment to the resolution on the report of the Skeen Committee that he holds it to be out of order as it is no amendment but a substantive resolution.

According to the view of the President of the Council of State, the amendment only repeats the main resolution which recommends the acceptance of the Committee's report with the addition of two provisos.—Free Press.

FIGHT FOR CHAMPIONSHIP

NOTTS TIGHTEN GRIP

TALL SCORING IN COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, Aug. 30.

Notts have tightened their grip on leadership. Lancashire's inability to win assures Notts of the Championship if they avoid defeat when they meet Glamorgan to-morrow at Swansea. Storer made his second century of the season against the potential champions. He played a faultless innings lasting five minutes less than three hours and hit nine times to the boundary. Whysall who made twenty and was not out completed 2,000 runs for the season. Dawson and Berry quickly dispelled the hopes of Lancashire's victory. Dawson played a brilliant and foreing innings hitting one six and thirteen fours. Fender for Surrey fittingly made the winning hit. Hobbs and Sandham put up 116 runs for the first wicket in an hour and a half. Both found the boundary seven times each. Parker who is not playing owing to festivals, has finished the aggregate of 191 wickets. Kennedy who took seven wickets for eight runs was helped by a drying ptich. Woolley, who was in a very happy mood, batted for two and a half hours, his chief hits being ten fours. Ashdown sent the ball to the fence thirteen times.

Serrurier, the Worcester player, is returning to South Africa immediately.—Reuter's Special.

"OUR BETTY" BEATEN.

LONDON, Aug. 30.

Forest Hills.—In the American National Women's Lawn Tennis Championship Final, Miss Helen Wills beat Miss Betty Nuthal 6—1, 6—4.—Reuter's Special.

SWIMMING THE CHANNEL.

TWO UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPTS.

LONDON, Aug. 30.

Maclellan has abandoned the Channel swim thirteen miles from Folkestone. Later in the day English widow Mrs. Wiedman attempted swim, but failed.—Reuter's Special.

FORGERY CHARGE FAILS.

WELL-KNOWN BANKER ACQUITTED.

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 31.

Rai Sahib Rameshar Lal, a well-knowa rais and banker of Ghazipur was acquitted by the Assistant Session Judge of Ghazipur on charges of forging his accounts books and using them in a civil suit.

The case against the Rai Sahib was the outcome of a civil suit which had been failed by him against Pande Raj Dhari Lal for the recovery of Rs. 1,241 in the court of the Subordinate Judge.

The case on being transferred to the court of the Munsiff's was first dismissed, but on appeal was partially decreed.

The Munsiff on the application of the defendant initiated proceedings against the plaintiff on the charge that the debt in question was time barred and his account books were forged by the plaintiff in order to bring the case within limitation.—Free Press.

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN MADRAS

MADRAS, Aug. 31.

The Government of Madras in the Development Department have decided to appoint a committee to investigate into the progress of the Co-operative movement.

The Committee will sit about the middle of September. Seats on the Committee have been offered to prominent co-operators of the province and official announcement is expected early.—Free Press.

LONDON PROPERTIES

are insured only with British Companies.

Why not Bombay Properties look to

Indian Insurance companies?

Depilatory Soap

Its application removes a hair painlessly from any part of the body leaving no mark whatsoever. Can safely be used even to the tenderest part.

Price:—1 Cake 6 as. 3 cakes Re. 1 12 cakes Rs. 3

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE

For terms apply to:—

BAGBAZAR CHEMICAL WORKS.

14 Lakshmi Dutt Lane, Baghbazar Calcutta

INDIAN STORES DEPT.

INCREASE IN BUSINESS IN 1926-27.

SIMLA, Aug. 30.

The Administration Report of the Indian Stores Department for the year 1926-27 shows a record of a substantial increase in the volume of business actually transacted by the Department. The value of purchases effected by the Purchase Branch Department rose from Rs.2,66,66,000 to Rs. 3,98,82,000 increase of 49.5 per cent in the case of textile goods. These purchases were confined almost wholly to products of India, the proportionate value of Indian products purchased having amounted to nearly ninetyseven per cent of the total bulk of purchases of engineerig and allied stores represented by article of foreign manufacture. This must continue to be so until considerable progress has been made in the development of engineering industry of India and until the Indian Stores Department is utilised to a larger extent than at present for the purchase of engineering material which is manufactured in India. Materials inspected at the Metallurgical Inspectorate at Jamshedpur increased by 14.9 per cent. having risen from 293,z53 tons to 336,920 tons.

The activities of provincial inspectorates work entrusted to inspection circles also were considerably larger than the previous year more noticeably in Calcutta and Bombay inspection circles in which the increase of business amounted to 29.7 per cent. and 16.4 per cent. respectively.

Much useful work was done in revising and bringing uptodate a number of the existing specifications, in framing new specications and in affording technical advice in connection with certain important schemes invvolving expenditure of several lakhs of rupees. In addition progress was made in extending the survey of indigenus sources of supply and every opportunity that presented itself was taken to indicate to suppliers the directions and the manner in which the quality of their products might be improved.

The accounts of receipts of the Depaftment and of expenditure debits directly to its budget grant exhibit a satisfactory improvement the year having ended with a debit balance of about one third the amount of the corresponding balance of the previous year.—A. P.

SHIVAJI TERCENTENARY RIOT

PUBLIC PROSECUTOR'S ADDRESS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SURAT, Aug. 28.

When the Shivaji Tercentenary Riot case was reopened yesterday before the Special Magistrate Mr. C. N. Millard, defence counsel, Mr. Binning addressed the Court, in the course of which he submitted there were two elements, which the Court should rely upon the photographs of the riot, and the injuries received by those who were present on the seene of offence.

Referring to the injuries received by the public and the policemen, Mr. Binning contended that in view of the suggestion put forth by the prosecution, that a mob of nearly 300 Mahomedans had atacked the procession, with lathis, and that there had been a shower of brickbats from the Musjid, the injuries to the people must have been much more serious than what the doctors' certificates show. Mr. Binning further submitted that the Home Inspector of Police Mr. Sardar had apprehended the trouble and that is proved by evidence before the Court that he had sent for the City Magistrate, who had arrived at the Parsi Sheri, when the procession was still being formed at the Ghee-Kanta Wadi in Haripura, and that both these officers had failed in the discharge of their duties inasmuch as they did not ask the procession leaders to change the route of the procession, when it was still as the Parsi Sheri.

PUBLIC PROSECUTOR'S ADDRESS.

The special Public Prosecutor Mr. Chahewala on the course of his address, this morning, submitted that the seriousness of the offence was to be judged from the manner in which the mob had attacked the Hindoos, rather than from the number and seriousness of the injuries received by those present there. He further stated that the Mahomedan mob had assaulted the processionists with a very strong rush by breaking the Police Cordon which was between the procession and the Mahomedan mob, which action of the rioters, in his opinion, was a criminal one.

During the course of his arguments, when Mr. Chahewala referring to a point of contention raised by Mr. Binning, brought to the notice of the Court the fact about the ex-defence counsel Mr. Azaad's agreeing with the legitimacy of the order of firing, and the dropping of further evidence on the point accordingly, Mr. Binning remarked:

"That is why he is no more appearing as a defence counsel. It was a very foolish statement made."

Mr. Chahewala finished his address at 12 noon, and the Court was adjourned to Thursday, when the judgment will be pronounced.

"PRIDE OF DETROIT" REACHES BELGRADE.

LONDON, Aug. 30.

Belgrade.—The "Pride of Detroit" has arrived. She will refuel and resume her flight to-morrow.—Reuter.

INDIA'S RIGHT OF SELF DEFENCE

(Continued from page 6.)

are in favour of conscription or the compulsory military training of every fit young man, and of enforcing compulsory military service on men between the ages 18 and 55. Such is the contrast between the non-martial mentality of educated Indians and the martial mentality of the educated people of the rest of the world. Hence, my contention is proved that the representatives of no nation except India, assembled in a Central Legislature, would ever accept the ridiculously inadequate and anti-Indian recommendations made in the Reports of the two Committees, which I shall soon proceed to analyse.

AMAZING IGNORANCE.

Has anybody ever heard of a single book written by an educated Indian on the great problems of war by land, sea or air? Germany, before the last war, used to publish some 700 books on the problems of war every year, and it would have been as difficult to find a single individual in Germany without some knowledge of militarism, as it is easy to find among the 300 millions of Indians—of course, not counting the Sepoy Armies of India whose knowledge of the art of modern war is limited to what they are taught by the alien British officers.

Let us turn now to the hundreds of newspapers edited and published by Indians, and we find the existence of the same non-martial mentality among them. The vast problems of Militarism require as deep and profound a study as the political, economical and social problems affecting a nation. Hence, it may be stated as a proposition that the evil of the non-martial mentality of the Indians is accentuated by the greater evil of the lack of a study of militarism. In short, the non-martial mentality is nurtured by the non-martial system of education, which the alien Government—itself nurtured on the martial psychology of the Nitzschean mentality of the "blonde beast" of the self-styled superior Nordic Race,—has deliberately foisted on the people of India. It has been the fixed and unwavering and deliberate policy of the Government of India, and for the last 150 years, to promote the non-martial mentality of our people, and to prevent the development of a genuine martial mentality. So far has the alien Government succeeded in this policy that, as we have seen, the members of the Senate of the Bombay University have actually adopted the policy of strangling the military aspirations of the youth of India, who are willing to sacrifice their lives for the good of their Motherland! Not only the Senate of the Bombay University but, as we shall see, the Members of the Indian Legislative Assembly and the Council of State are prepared to help the Government in this perfidious policy of postponing the militarisation of India till Doomsday, as that will be the certain end result of accepting the recommendations of the two Committees. It is to be hoped that the non-martial mentality of the old leaders of our people may not infect our youths and that all our educational institutions,—schools and colleges, will now undertake the task of destroying the infection and preach militarism and foster genuine martial spirit, which is inborn in all living creatures, but which is destroyed by the evil preaching of the doctrine of Ahimsa, calculated to make cowards of even the bravest children.

(To Be Continued).

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (SEP. 1ST.)

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: VIRGO.

If to-day is your birthday the heavenly signs indicate that you are selfish and a usurper. You miss no opportunity to annex anything and everything that you can lay your hands on, at others' backs. You are quick and dexterous in movements of both hands and feet and your movements will be a source of wonder to many and a fit object for idle tongues to wag about. If woman, you will act exactly like the woman who, in good old days, while dividing the ancestral property, said to her brother:—

Brother, we shall divide equally between us the property of our late father—half going to you and half to me. I am not the woman to claim for myself the best of everything left: thou art dear to me as my life, and I give to thee the best of everything, keeping for myself only that which is of small worth. Do thou inherit our father's debts which amount to a very large sum, while I inherit only his pension which is very small. The nurse who gave milk to father belongs to thee while the cow that has given us much trouble shall belong to me. I assign to thee those four elegant gardens that are mortgaged, while I take those one or two gardens that show signs of decay and are without a gate. Thou canst take that valuable estate that is attached by Government, leaving to me the estates that at present bring no profits. I give thee the mare that have a hundred foals, keeping for my share only those male mules—mere beasts of burden.

"VICEROY'S GENEROUS OFFER."

COMMENTS OF "TIMES."

LONDON, August 31.

In an editorial on Lord Irwin's appeal, the "Times" pays tribute to the Viceroy's courage in making a bold, generous and great-hearted offer. It says, unhappily there are indications that misrepresentation of Lord Irwin's action and perhaps even of his motives has already begun. Some Indian politicians are disposed to accuse the Viceroy of encroaching on a sphere of moral influence of the Legislatures and the Indian National Congress. Such an attitude, if pesited in, can only be interpreted as proof that politicians indulging in it are very small-minded and were it general—though this is scarcely conceivable—it will go far to confirm the accusations of narrowness sometimes levelled against Indian leaders. Many Indian politicians will not face the fact that outbreaks of fanaticism scarcely justify acceleration of the pace of political reform. If some leaders now refuse the Viceroy's offer, on them will fall the responsibility for the loss of much of the Indian political prestige and suffering and disappointment which their refusal may bring upon their countrymen. —Reuter.

"LEADER" ON VICEREGAL SPEACH

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 31.

"The "Leader" commenting on the Viceroy's speech says it was marked by that transparent earnestness and sincerity which characterised his appeal on the same subject a little more then a year ago. That utterance evoked high appreciation from all quarters, but as events have shown it failed to achieve any practical results. The offer of help and cooperation coming from such a high quarter is deserving of very serious consideration. One great advantage of the decisions if any, arrived at such a conference will be that the officials will be under the obligation to enforce them.—A. P.

VICEROY'S SPEECH.

PRESS COMMENTS

LAHORE, Aug. 30.

Commenting on the Viceroy's speech "Tribune" says: The Viceroy's own proposal is a great improvement upon the position which the Government has taken up so far. But His Excellency will admit that the proposal made by him ill accords with his own notion of effective partnership between England and India. If England is as much and as vitally interested in the matters as India how can her supreme representative in India content himself with merely expressing his readiness to convene a conference for the solution of the problem if he is asked to do so. The paper asks: why should he not take the initiative himself?

The "Muslim Outlook" says: Mere conference will not succeed. If this conference is to produce a mixed committee to go into the causes of communalism it will not fare any better in the result of the Committee's work. The long and short of the whole matter will be that His Excellency will have made another academical contribution to the subject of communal tension and that the tension will be as far from undergoing any process for its removal as it ever was. The paper suggests an official committee on which proper representation is given to the communities concerned and the administration, both judicial and executive.

The "Hindu Herald" says: We have no doubt that leaders will respond eagerly to the call and we hope that the initiative which His Excellency is going to take in this matter of vital concern to the country is an indication that the Government of India are at least on the way to realising the realities of the situation.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" says: That the communal atmosphere should grow more and more strained on the eve of a vital Royal Commission is the worst possible thing that could happen for genuine nationalists and realisation of this combined with a genuine selfless desire to restore and preserve peace apart from political problems may conceivably bring about a genuine response to Lord Irwin's sincere appeal and enable public spirited men to deserve in some measure the epitah quoted by His Excellency of Sir Francis Shirley.—A.P.

PANDIT MOTILAL NEHRU.

LEAVES BOMBAY FOR ITALY.

Pandit Motilal Nehru left Bombay for Italy, yesterday morning, by the Lloyd Triestino steamer "Cracovia," which sailed from Alexandra Dock. There were several persons at the Dock to see him off among whom were his daughter and son-in-law (Mr. Pandit), and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.

SIR P. C MITTER RETURNS TO INDIA

CALCUTTA, Aug. 31.

A private cable received here says Sir Provesh Chandra Mitter, who is now in England, will start for India immediately in view of the Ministerial crisis in Bengal. —Free Press.

London.—One of the injured persons in the Sevenoaks disaster has died making the deathroll 13.—Reuter.

PANCHMAHALS RELIEF COMMITTEE.

NEED FOR CORRUGATED SHEETS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

GODHRA, Aug. 31.

The Panchmahals District Flood Relief Committee which was formed during the month, met for the second time last evening. Mr. H. Braham the collector presided. A Managing Committee of the twelve following gentlemen was elected, three of them being officials, H. V. Braham, President, W. S. Mukadam, secretary, Morarji Desai, Treasurer, Messrs. Thakkar, Dr. Maneklal Muzumdar, Dalasukhbhai Shah Maneklal Dwarkadas Marotising Thakore Nanubhai Desai, Raosaheb Dahyabhai Patel and Khanbahadur Mahomad Miya.

The Managing Committee was given full powers of management of the funds and distributing them to the five Taluka committees according to their requirements. The Taluka committees have been set in motion both for the collection of funds from their areas and for collecting information regarding the damage done to the house property and to crops. It was further resolved to ask the Bombay Central Relief Committee for supplying corrugated iron sheets to the extent of Rs. 25,000 immediately for free distribution among the poor, including the depressed classes whose houses have collapsed owing to excessive rains last month. It was further resolved to move the Government through the Collector, President that they should have depos at convenient places in talukas, of timber to be given free to the distressed poor for house building. Volunteers and Public workers, with the assistance of the teachers of Bhil Sewa Mandal and District School Board are also collecting information regarding the damage to the property independently of the relief committee.

GIFT OF CLOTHES

The Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, Andheri Flood Relief Committee, Andheri acknowledges receipt of the following gift of new clothes:—

From Mr. K. C. Marrott 50 woollen blankets.

From Mr. Kalyanji Joshi 50 doz. Gandhi Caps and 5 doz Frocks.

From Mr. Madhavji Amersey & Ben Tapibai one doz. new shirts.

Frmo Mr. Chamniram Rukhmaji new clothes worth Rs. 51.

From Mr. Sagarmal Ackchand new clothes worth Rs. 75.

From Mr. Daya Bhuta, (New clothes worth Rs. 51.

FLOOD RELIEF.

PATIDAR STREE MANDAL'S QUOTA

At a meeting of the Patidar Stree Mandal held on Tuesday afternoon at Girgaum Back Road, it was resolved to earmark a sum of Rs. 1,000 out of the amount collected by the Mandal for the Gujrat Flood Relief for ganting a loan towards the house reconstruction scheme proposed by Mr. Motibhai Narsinhbhai Amin, and to distribute the rest of the collected amount in Baroda, Borsad, Ahmedabad; Petlad and other places in Kathiawad.

The sums of Rs. 125 and Rs. 151 were forwarded to the Kaira District Committee and the Central Association, respectively.

The meeting passed vote of thanks for Ms. Lilavati Amin and others who had taken great pains in collecting the funds on behalf of the Mandal.

DHOLKA UNION'S RELIEF WORK.

The Dholka Union Club in a report of the relief work that it carries on in Dholka Taluka gives a comprehensive account of the extent of devastation that has been wrought by the recent floods. The Union, the report states, is in charge of 84 villages and in co-operation with other agencies, cheap grain shops have been opened for the benefit of the helpless agriculturists and other sufferers; but the extreme poverty of the cultivators and their indebtedness already extent owing to successive failures of crops have only been heightened by the havoc caused by the recent floods. The Dholka Union Club complains that the Government taigavi loans are not at all adequate to meet the actual necessity of the situation and 3 1|2 lacs for seeds are required on a rough estimation, the Government have sanctioned Rs. 1,31,000. The damage to houses alone is estimated in the area at about Rs. 20 lakhs. Besides money is required to provide cattle which also have been destroyed.

REGIMENT PATROLS STREET.

1 KILLED: 100 INJURED.

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 31.

Telephonic message received here says armoured cars and two companies of the Essex Regiment had to be called in to patrol streets of Cawnpore.

Official figures put 100 persons injured and one man killed. The City is now quiet. —Free Press.

WHAT CIVIL SERVANTS SHOULD BE LIKE.

OPPORTUNITY FOR BRILLIANT YOUNG MEN.

MYSORE DEWAN'S ILLUMINATING ADDRESS.

Presiding over the fifth Annual General meeting of the Mysore Civil Service Association at Banglore, the Dewan during the course of his speech emphasied on the necessity of character. The following are extracts from his speech:—

"I believe ours is the only State in India which has fully organised Civil and Judicial Services of its own. Our services consist of bands of very able and enthusiastic men. But we must not rest satisfied with the high reputation they have acquired; we must strive to enhance it. This duty pertains to every member of the Services. Not all are equally endowed with the capacity for achieving intellectual distinction, but all can exercise honesty of purpose and zeal in labour; and reliability and efficieney are the fundamental requirements of such work as ours. The simple and sure impulse towards that attainment is love for our work, love based on the realisation that we are engaged in the high and responsible calling of the service of our State. There is no better test of a man's fitness for his work than his love for it."

INITIATIVE AND AESTHETIC SENSE.

"There are two things which I should like every one of us to develop in ourselves. The first is initiative. This is essential in every form of progress; and means the ability not only to invent fresh ideas but also to further the ideas of others. We need not accept everything new as being good or condemn everything old as being obsolete, but should examine and criticise and then "adopt, adapt and improve." The second is aesthetic sensibility. The developmept of this is a duty which we owe to ourselves. A good deal of the pleasure of life is lost if we are unable to respond to beauty in nature and art. But the man of cultivated taste is also a better citizen than another, for his love of beauty in natural and artistic objects exalts his whole life and draws from him a more efficient, because more beautiful,, service."

HOW OFFICIALS SHOULD BEHAVE.

"We know that people ask for things which we cannot give with the money or resources at our disposal. But good service includes many things which do not involve money. It does not cost money to be courteous to the public. It does not cost money to give serious and thorough attention to complaints. If one complaint is made, it is a pretty safe assumption that a good many other persons are affect by the thing complained of, and have not said anything. A man who makes a reasonable complaint should be regarded as a friend and the complaint should be carefully examined. If you can correct the trouble, it ought to be corrected. If you cannot, nothing will do more good than a frank and candid explanation giving the reasons why it cannot be helped or was not helped."

"Another thing that does not cost money is the tone, the personal attitude of the officers towards the public. If the people feel that the spirit of the officers is hard, indifferent and irresponsive to their wishes and feeling, they are not going to care much what happens to Government. But if the people feel that Government is up against a pretty hard job, and that the officers are doing their best, they will sympathise with the Government in its efforts."

"We are inclined, to expect praise or reward for doing nothing more than our duty, when as a matter of fact we are entitled to neither, as we have done nothing more than what is required of us. Let us try to be content with the consciousness of duty well done. That is the best and most enduring reward that a public servant can possess. In such a spirit we should be able to discharge our duties well and happily; without it, disappointment and discouragement will be our constant experience."

DEVELOP YARN ASSOCIATION.

Advising to put more life in the Association as it affords a good opportunity for all to meet together, exchange indeeds and discuss various administrative problems, which arise from time to time, he said. "It affords a valuable traning ground for the younger civilians. All this is very necessary if your wosk is to be intensive and productive. You are at liberty to discuss almost every measure of Government and to offer opinions thereon, but you must be careful to keep all this out of the newspapers. Government would like to see its officers thinking out new problems, and will always be glad of any suggestions from them as a body. You can enlist the cooperation of retired members of the Service who will I am sure, be glad to help with advice and guidance. There are brilliant men among them with a fine record of service. What a gain it would be to the young official to exchange ideas with such men? I would, therefore, exhort you to make your Association a more live body than it is to-day. I wish you all, who are the right arm of the administration, every success in your endeavours to fit yourselves for still finer service of the State whose servants we are all so proud to be."

THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION.

LORD OLIVIER'S SURVEY.

VIEWS ON SWARAJIST POLICY

Lord Olivier writes in the August issue of "The Contemporary Review":—

One of the things which most strongly impressed me during my term of office as Secretary of State for India, was, the consistently partial and, in effect, misleading character of the information habitually purveyed to the British public with regard to Indian politics. I still continue to receive the like impression, comparing the aspect in which the facts of the political atmosphere are presented by the Indian correspondents of our newspapers as well as by Ministerial spokesman in Parliament, with the actual state of the case as accessible to any constant reader of Indian journals and reports of public debates and through the unanimous testimony of Indian visitors to this country of responsible position and character.

The effect of this partiality and incompleteness is, whether intentionally or not on the part of those responsible, to diffuse a shallow and mistaken complacency, in regard to the expediency of giving early consideration to the shaping of a statesmanlike course towards further constitutional reform and a disposition of procrastination. This is observed by Indians, who suspect the British Press, as a whole, of bias against the Nationalist cause, and at best cannot fail to impute ignorance and prejudice to the British community who are few with this imperfect information.

Complaint cannot reasonably be made on account of reserve and lack of precision in the utterances of Lord Birkenhead and Lord Winterton. They are not purveyors of news—they are the administrators of a Conservative policy, and are discreet, from their point of view, not to go any further than they are obliged towards raising expectations of action, or in any way to indicate any prejudgment of question which Parliament has prescribed to be dealt with by the Commission provided for by the Government of India Act. But my feeling about the attitude of the Press, whose business it is to purvey news, was reinforced lately by two long special articles in "The Times" from its Delhi correspondent, purporting to review the present significance of the balance of opinion in India. These articles were conspicuous for the judicious nullity with which they succeeded in filling three large-print columns. The only marked character they exhibited was one of tendencious suggestion that there is no need for British opinion to be in any hurry to trouble itself about the future of the Indian constitution, more especially now that communal friction has developed between Hindus and Moslems.

THE MUDDIMAN REPORT.

In this article I can only deal with one of the aspects in regard to which the facts of the Indian political situation are habitually burked by Press commentators. There is resolute obscurantism with regard to the results of experience in the working of the Provincial Councils created under the Montagu-Chelmsford Dyarchy Scheme. This experience was carefully examined in 1924-25 by a committee under the able chairmanship of Sir Alexander Muddiman, Secretary for Home Affairs in the Indian Government. The best that the official members could say for the constition may be summed up in Sir W. Marris' phrases, which "The Times" correspondent quoted that it was working but working "creakily" rather indicating that all that is required might be a slight lubrication of that constitution, and that if it had been worked with good will there would have been no "creaking." The unofficial members of the committee and the great majority of the witnesses who were examined by it convincingly pointed out inherent defects which had rendered it impossible to regard that constitution as an experimental school for Parliamentary Government, which is precisely the character in which most people in England are led to suppose it was meant to be regarded. It is not honest to represent or to allow it to be believed that that Committee's findings amounted to anything less than a proof that the Provincial diarchy system was not suitable for the purpose. It cannot be allowed to remain in operation after its ten years' term expires consistently with any reputation for good faith on the part of the British Government. I have little doubt that Lord Birkenhead and the Indian Government recognise this; but the pretence is blindly maintained that there was not very much wrong with that constitution, that if it had been given a fair trial there would have been no cause for complaint and that Indians have not given it fair trial and are therefore responsible for any failure alleged.

This part of the critical attitude which is professed or allowed to remain accepted on behalf of the present Government and which is constantly inculcated by commentators in our Press, is mischievously misleading. It is notorious that in the first Council-period the new constitution had the best possible chance of being used for effect work that friendly co-operation could have given it, because the non-co-operators abstained from Council-entry and the men elected were really sifted out as politicians who were prepared to co-operate. And within the possibilities of the situation they actually did a substantial amount of good work. It is true that the constructive policies of the Ministers were hampered by lack of funds; and doubtless, had more money been available, the new constitution might have acquired less discredit. But those who refer to this consideration in extenuation of complaints made of it, would be very far wrong in assuming that either those co-operators who went into the Councils or the non-co-operators who stayed out, or the Swarajists who went into the Councils in 1923, or the responsible co-operators and the conditional co-operators who have gone in on the last elections, would have been better satisfied with the Dyarchical constitution provided the Ministers of the transferred departments had had enough money to spend; because the sorest point about finance really is that so long as finance is a purely official subject Ministerial responsibility is illusory.

ATTITUDE OF SWARAJISTS.

The "Statutory Commission" to be appointed not later than 1929 is expected to form a judgment whether Indian politicians have shown themselves capable of being entrusted with further responsibility or deserving of that indulgence by amiable and responsible co-operation with Government in working the Dyarchical constitution. The demand that they should have satisfied such a test is galling to Indian reformers, who claim self-government as a right, not as a concession to submissive behaviour. Mr. MacDonald, Colonel Wedgwood, I myself, and other Labour Party supporters of the Indian National movement have not minced our words in criticising the futile tactics of the Swarajist Party in their attack on the constitution; but those tactics form no demonstration of incapacity for public administration, which is a different thing from political campaigning. And although public-spirited Indians might have been better advised to make the best of a bad job by entering and taking office in Councils, their doing so would have often placed them in unsatisfactory, and even humiliating position, to which they might well say it was not worth their while to expose themselves. For the fact which is of most importance about the Dyarchy is that as elected member, by accepting Ministerial office, both accepts responsibility, or at least has it imputed to him, for things for which he is not responsible, and becomes identified with the Government, and therefore exposed to the criticism of his Party members, who are elected and must necessarily under present conditions act as an Opposition. How could co-operation and responsible Party leadership be combined in such circumstances?

The consideration I have already tried to make clear in this Review (May, 1925); and quite recently, in addressing a meeting of the Empire Parliamentary Association, Sir Frededick Whyte, late President of the Indian Legislative Assembly, endorsed and confirmed them. He said:—

"Sir William Marris says that the present system reduced the efficiency of Government without developing any sense of direct responsibility in policy; and although he does not draw the conclusion which he must draw from that statement, he points us towards it; that even, at the cost of a change in the efficiency of Government in India you must prosecute the development of the Indian constitution along the lines that have been laid down and that only by so developing it will further progress be made."

With regard to the question of co-operation, Sir Frederick Whyte bore witness that throughout his five years in India "there was, in the Legislative Assembly more evidence of co-operation than there was of non-co-operation I do not mean by that to under-estimate the importance of Gandhi's movement of non-co-operation, but I think evidence drawn from the character of the non-co-operative movement is hardly valid for the purpose of the best of the Secretary of State; we must look to the behaviour in the Leyislative Council and the Legislative Assembly on occasions when a sense of responsibility was peculiarly needed in order to carry on public policy.

Now, in the first three years of the life of the Legislative Assembly, evidence of a desire to co-operate was always there; and evidence of the failure of the non-co-operation to achieve its polltical purpose—if it had one—accumulated daily. There in the Legislative Assembly you had an Indian opposition face to face with a Government of alien origin, and nevertheless supporting that Government in the imposition of new and highly unpopular taxation to the extent of some thirty-one crores. That must be taken as evidence of co-operation, satisfying also the other criterion laid down by the Secretary of State, namely that of responsibility.

Our view of political co-operation in India has often been obscured by such incidents as the controversy between the Legislative Assembly and the Viceroy over the imposition of the salt tax. Now the salt tax is politics, not economics, in India. Discussions on taxation proposals in the Legislative Assembly led the disagreement, and there were many disagreements, but on the salt tax alone did disagreement compel the Viceroy to exercise the exceptional power he possesses under the constitution. Now what appear in the (British) press about all this is usually the excess of political agitation and we must not be diverted from the consideration of the main body of evidence by the fact that on certain outstanding controversial question the Legislative body chose to take what may be called an irresponsible part. In the main the Assembly recognised the importance of Indian credit and voted for measure to sustain it.

FORMATION OF TRUE PARTIES.

On the Legislative side the result varied; but I certainly observed during the five years I was there a progressive increase in the sense of responsibility in which the Legislative Assembly approached the question of public policy. On other issues, such as the executive action of the Government, of course, there were very hot disputes regarding the control of agitation which might eventually lead to crime, but that must always be a bone of contentieth between the Nationalist Party and a Government owing its sovereignty to an alien source.

Whereas in other countries the development of what we may call a democratic constitutional problem, and until the constion of parties based on definite conflicts of social and economic interest, those parties have not arisen in India for this reason—that overshadowing all economic and social problems in India there is the constitution problem, and until the constitutional problem has reached its eventual form, you will find that political expression is confined to lines of constitutional agitation and consequently programmes of social and economic reform such as commonly occupy the energies of fully developed Legislative Assemblies elsewhere inevitably take second place. You ask for responsibility in the preamble to the Government of India Act, but the manner in which you have given responsibility tends to place before those to whom you have given it an object of prior concern, that is, the endeavour to secure greater control over the affairs of their country.

DISLIKE OF THE TEST.

When Lord Birkenhead said in Parliament that it was in his opinion far from being proved that the Montagu-Chelmsford constitution had been a failure, and when Lord Reading on the same occasion spoke warmly of the good work that had been done under it, they may have spoken in the sense in which their language applied quite justifiably. But the really relevent point is not whether that constitution has been found workable as a transitional machine for carrying on the Government, but in what degree it has served, or can be regarded as having been suited to serve, the purpose which the Government of India Act in its preamable implies that it was intended to afford, of testing the qualifications of Indians for responsible democratic institutions. Indians, as I have said, feel offence at the condition of such a test being prescribed; I do not discuss their feeling; what I wish to emphasise in this connection is rather their contention, which the Muddiman Report and Sir Frederick Whyte justify, that that constitution was not framed so as to fairly to afford such a test. When the Statutory Commission is appointed, the reference to it will doubtless be framed in accordance with the intention of the Statute, and it would be absurd to volunteer here any argument either as to the considerations to which it should have regard, or as to what should be future form of the Indian constitution. But I do think it important to call attention to the strong belief which is entertained by many, if not most, Nationalists, that the transitional constitution was intended as a trap designed to offer a test which it would be easy, if not obligatory, to say had not been satisfied. That any such perfidious intention was entertained by Mr. Montagu or Lord Chelmsford or was imagined by Parliament is, it need hardly be said, unthinkable in this country But in case the appeal made by the Munshi Iswar Saran, M.L.A., speaking after Sir Frederick Whyte to the Empire Parliamentary Association, must be admitted reasonable:

"Whatever you do, do not give us any more examinations in India. Those examinations upset us a great deal. We are constantly thinking of the examinations we have to sit at. We have one coming in 1929. Whatever you do, give us a constitution in which there shall be provision for automatic progress. Do whatever you like—I am not going into the question of what you will or should do—let there be controversy, let there be dispute, but after all that let us settle down to work. If you do not do that, just as. Sir Frederick has said, all the time we have been anticipating 1929, so we shall begin to anticipate again: we are not going to change our nature in 1929. If you say that in 1929 there shall be another examination, we shall say, let us have the examination now: but if we find that an act has been passed which makes provision for definite progress, and after all controversy is settled and for all, we shall say, "Here we have got it. Let us settle down and do really solid work."

WORKING OF DIARCHY.

Whenever the Statutory Commission is appointed its constitution and the form of reference to it must be such as to give no excuse for any suggestion of a suspicion that it is intended to "plough" its Indian examinee. For there still prevails among the foremost Nationalists of all sections in India an obstinate scepticism as to the sincerity of British statesmanship in its often professed purpose of guiding India into the position of a self-governing dominion. The causes of this scepticism are many and various but in so far as the corporate and continuous assurances of British Governments can be regarded as representing the will of country, it cannot be regarded as warrantable. The purpose has been declared on behalf of all political parties involved in the transition to self-governing institutions. Those difficulties, no doubt, may appear more formidable to Conservative than to Labour or Liberalism. But no intelligent or well-informed man in this country can possibly doubt the good faith in which the Montagu-Chelmsford constitution was set up. The Diehards bewail and denounce it because they knew it was genuine and its effects irrevocable. And yet that constitution was pilloried on this manifesto of the Swarajist Party for the election of 1923 as knowingly intended to secure the continuance of the subjection of India to British exploitation. The charge is intrinsically absurd, and Indian leaders weaken their own power by entertaining such errors.

But it is important to realise why the charge is made. From the point of view of Indian Nationalists the constitution is seen as a fantastic concoction elaborated by academic publicists for the purpose of affording the appearance, without any reality, of an advance towards responsible government. I have pointed out one conspicuous aspect in which it appears illusory; and it is the admitted fact that in those provinces in which it was used with most comparative success and in the least illusory manner this was only achieved by ignoring the letter and the intention of the constitution as framed. But the more general aspect in which it is viewed, and very naturally, is this. Here, its framers appears to have said, is a constitution which will allow the semi-responsible Ministers of certain departments the appearance of pursuing a popular policy with the support of the elected Councils, subject (as said) to limitations of finance over which they have no control, and also so long as the Councils do not vote in a manner which embarrasses the Government. So soon as they do this the Government has the power to take its own course, both in the Dyarchical Provinces and also in the Leigslative Assembly. Thus, say Indians, the constitution was framed and has acted to enable the Government, whenever it considered it necessary, to go on exactly as it had gone on before, executing the policy it determines upon in its bureaucratic conclaves. And if it is not expressly made by the Act a condition of further advance towards a more democratic system that elected persons shall have accommodatingly and complaisantly interpreted their public duties precisely as the Government desires; that, at any rate, is the impression produced not only by the writings of the publicists of the Die-hard Press, but even by the utterances by the Secretary of State himself.

THE STEEL FRAME THEORY.

In, on the contrary, there had been a real desire to assist India towards a form of self-government, congenial to her temperament, the framing of the constitution would not have been undertaken as Indians allege not unreasonably it was, from the starting point, of the necessity to ensure the carrying on of Indian Government on the lines on which it has been established by British rule, and with the paramount and not dissembled resolve to maintain the Imperial military and bureaucratic organisation. What impressed Indians, perhaps, most forcibly was the reluctance to Indianise the army and the Indian Civil Service; a reluctance flashed into definite formation by the metaphor of "steel frame" unmortalised by the irrepressible rhetorical aptitude of Mr. Lloyd George. If Mr. George had said "strait waist-coat" he could hardly have earned for his Government a fortunate imputation of impenitent Diehard psychology. Unquestionably the scheme was intended to guarantee for the period of its operation, the maintenance of British control: and whenever any conflict arose it proved its efficiency for that purpose. It would have been very rash—unjustifiably rash—experiment had it not done so. But a life of ten years for what was genuinely meant by its authors as a preparatory experiment was surely no excessive allowance for caution. Nevertheless, say Indians, if you had meant what you said you would not have started your thinking on the lines designed primarily to safeguard your power; you have tried to approach it from the Indian point of view, and would have asked those who have devoted their lives to the struggle for Indian National freedom on what lines they would advise the establishment of a constitution which would maintain that stability and security in Indian affairs, for which they are as keenly concerned as Britons can possibly be

THE INDIAN DEMAND.

Hence arose the demand formulated by the Swarajist Party in 1923 and successfully endorsed by resolutions of the assembly in February, 1924, and September 1925, that a convention "adequately representative of all Indian, European and Anglo-Idian interests should be invited to frame, with due regard to the interests of minorities, a detailed scheme for reform of the constitution." Hence also the preparation, by the Indian National Convention, of what is known as "the Indian Commonwealth" Bill (to which some members of our labour party have put their names) framed in accordance with what those associates consider to be the national spirit of Indian institutions. The Indian National Congress and the Swarajists (the two connections are now practically combined as "the Congress Party") have never accepted and endorsed that particular Bill. But all sections of Indian progressives—that is, say, practically all intelligent Indian interests in politics—emphatically concur in the position on which that Bill is founded, namely, that if there is to be any hope of an acceptable new constitution, it must be one framed by consent among Indians, and in accordance, primarily, with Indian ideas. And conversel that no acceptable scheme can hopefully be expected to be devised by any Commission imbued with any presumption in favour of the ideas of a Conservative Parliament or of the India Office or of the Government of India and its bureaucracy as at present constituted.

Since the death of Mr. C. R. Das the Swarajist Party has been continuing the process which he was already initiating or liquidating its commitments to the principle of non-co-operation which the party adopted under the influence of Mr. Gandhi. During such a process of strategic retreat no very conspicuous showing of policy can be made by a political party; but the general result of what has been going on during the last three years is that the prominent politicians in regard to Indian reform have come very closer together, and that although no very vehement or spectacular demonstration, such as those of the non-co-operation movement or the Swarajist manifesto of October 1923, has come into evidence the forces acting in furtherance of constitutional reform are stronger and weightier to-day than they have ever been. The responsible political leaders of the Hindu and Moslem communities will be found capable, as they are sincerely desirous, of arriving at a concordat, as they have done before, which will safeguard those essentially political rights of the latter upon which there is naturally such resolute insistence. Neither community sees that political difficulty in the excess of religious fanaticism about which British-Indian journals persistently express prophetic concern on their account. The constant harpong on "communal riots" the constant complacent reports of Indian Press news, continuously feeds Indian suspicion that there is a organised press policy prejudicing British opinion, advance of the judicial deliberation of the Statutory Commission, against any recognition or even understanding of Indian nationalist demands.

Mr. Gandhi has withdrawn from intervention in political tactics, but he is still the repository of the most formidable latent forces. Any judgment of his as to the ethics and integrity of British power in its dealings with India is capable of swaying that of millions; and if the development of the next two years do not do more to satisfy Indian feeling as to our sincerity than the Montagu Chelmsford reforms (well-intentioned as they were) succeeded in doing, there may be worse trouble in India than followed the Rowlatt Acts and Amritsar. The immediate cardinal test of that sincerity, in the judgment of all organised Indian political parties appears—from their repeatedly formulated demands—to be the willingness of the British Government to invite Indians to porpose a concerted scheme of progressive reform before the Statutory Commission gets to work.

THE STATUTORY COMMISSION.

Expectations and rumours have recently been current that His Majesty's Government was intending immediately to appoint the Statutory Commission to reconsider the Indian constitution. The Swarajist and other Indian nationalist parties exhibit a certain degree of disinclination that this course should be taken. They distrust the quality and temper of a Commission that may be appointed by the Government which they believe to be unsympathetic to their cause; and they suspect that there may be inclination that the Commission should engage in its survey at a moment when distrust of the future of self-governing institutions for India has been fomented by the continual advertisement of the Hindu-Moslem dissensions. They are also disinclined to have the settlement of the future constitution of India controlled by a Government whose policy at home has so conspicuously been devoted to entrenching their own views of what is healthy for the State by repressive legislation against industrial or political combination and by altering the constitution of their own country with the purpose of strengthening the resistence of the House of Lords to democratic encroachments. But even if these ideas can be imagined likely to influence His Majesty's Government in this particular matter, it would be idle to suppose that any objection on that account to the early appointment of the Commission would be likely to have any influence towards postponing it. Such objections are, however, founded, in my opinion, on too short and too superficial a view of the possibilities in regard to the next step in development. It is strongly arguable that under present conditions, and especially in view of the effect of the Muddiman report, it would not be right or prudent for any Government, taking a straight forward view of the situation, to defer till the last possible moment the appointment of the Commission, whilst those who would prefer that the final settlement of the new constitution should not take place until after a change of Government may, I think, be fairly well assured that it is hardly conceivable that any revised "Government of India Act" can be passed within the term of the present Parliament.

CALCUTTA PORT CLOSED FOR 24 HOURS.

SEQUEL TO COLLISION.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 31.

The Calcutta Port has been closed for 24 hours for inward and outward shipping as a result of the breaking up and sinking of "The Calcutta" following the collision between three steamers in the harbour on Monday.

Six vessels may be despatched out of the harbour to-day up the river, as it is stated that the wrecked "Calcutta" is fast setting in the sand, so that it will not be necessary further to break up the wreckage by explosives.—Free Press.

The Traffic Manager, Jodhpur Railways wires under date August 30th:—

From the 3rd proximo, the 56 down and 55 up trains will start running between Mirpurkhas and Khadro on the Mirpurkhas-Khadro branch, and the 45 up and 46 down, upto Digri on the Mirpurkhas-Jhudo branch.—A. P.

(Continued from colum 6.)

playing, harmonium playing and singing by Mr. Bavadekar, one of the master musicians of Poona. The Secretary Mr. D. V. Divekar read out the report showing the characteristics of this institute and its history and growth. A group photo was taken in the morning. Mr. Mule established the superiority of Hindusthanee music, traced its history and the history of the 'Ragas', pointed out its excellences, and made some suggestions for Maharashtrians about giving greater attention to string instruments and about holding a meeting of all such institutes every week for social intercourse and free discussion of musical topics.

OUR POONA LETTER.

BRIGHT HOPES DASHED TO GROUND

FRESH BRAHMIN-NON-BRAHMIN CONTROVERSY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 29.

From Wednesday begins the Ganesh festival. On that day the idols of Shri Ganapati will be set out and the setting up will be the signal for the commencement of the busy ceremonies of lectures, kirtans, singing, prayers etc., that will keep the whole public in an infectious enthusiasm. In Poona in every important centre there is a public idol of Ganapati, throughout all the wards of the city. All the streets are pictured with Mandaps and all burn from evening right up to morning with the singing of Malas, or lectures or kirtans or such other public entertainments. The coming week, therefore, will be of the greatest activities for Poona people.

FRESH TROUBLE BREWING.

In my last letter I had remarked that this year there were hopes of a greater harmony between the Brahmans and the Non-Brahmans. As an evidence of it I had referred to the public meeting to protest against the 'Peshwa' in which all parties had co-operated. But the hope was perhaps too inspiring to be fulfilled and very soon after the 'Peshwa' meeting, a lecturer was delivered by Mr. B. V. Jadhav on 'Shudhi' movement under the presidentship of Mr. Chitrar Shastri, a Brahman and the President of the local Hindu Sabha. The President in winding up the proceedings observed that the Satya Shodhak Samaj was driving people from the Fold of Hindusim. At this remark Mr. Jadhav protested in the meeting and insisted on the allegation being with-drawn. But the President was firm. The meeting had to dispersed. Then Mr. Jadhav challenged Mr. Chitrav through a vernacular daily to substantiate the statement or apologise. Mr. Chitrava Shastri has, however, given a reply by tracing the history of the Satya Samaj from 'Jyotibar Phule' down to Mr. Jodhe and Mr. Javalkar and by describing the activities of this Samaj and the hatred they had created between class and class, the hopes raised by the 'Peshwa' meeting were cruelly dashed to the ground.

"KESARI-MAHRATTA" TRUST.

A cloud of anxiety has been cast on many people of Poona and probably of all Maharastra, by the controversy that has arisen between the two sons of Tilak on one side and the two trustees of the Institute on the other. It was rumoured for long that all was not well with the two parties, but none expected that matters would take this unfortunate turn. The whole quarrel has come into the press and just as a flowing river sweeps into its current all the dirty things on the two banks, so has the publication mixed up with any amount of filth and mud. The enemies in Poona of the "Kesari-Mahratta" Insitute are enjoying the private quarrel and making a lot of capital out of it for the purpose of vilifying Mr. N. C. Kelkar, one of the trustees and the whole of the staff of the institute. Those who know Mr. Kelkar's faulty straightforwardness, extreme lone of compromise, readiness for self-effacement even when a higher aim was to be achieved and his other estimable qualities of a thorough gentleman, are fully convinced that he and his other colleague-trustee, would not have resorted to the law-courts in this delicate matter, unless he had no other alternative and unless he had tried all other methods to end the differences by private amicable settlement. It is reliably learnt that Mr. Kelkar and Mr. Vidwansa, the two trustees, filed a suit in the court when the Tilak brothers refused to abide by the award of the arbitrators provided in the trust deed. At present there are two civil suits in regard to Tilak's affairs. One suit against Messrs. Nene of Bombay and Mr. Vidwansa of Poona is pending in the High Court. It is with respect to the possession of Rs. 60,000 from the Tilak fund. And another is filed in the first class court of Poona for the Decision of the rights of the Trustees and those of the sons with respect to the Gaikawad Wada. This second case has brought the whole question so prominently before the public and it looks that for some months to come the people will have much food for private gossip, public comment, street-chatter and press-propaganda. This suit may be the mother of many more suits, civil and criminal and like the dragon's teeth they may multiply.

MUSICAL GATHERING.

The first social gathering of the Maharashtra Gayana Vadana Vidyalaya started and conducted by Mr. V. P. Athavale, a disciple of Palaskar Boa, was held on Sunday last under the presidentship of Mr. K. G. Mule, the convinent musical expert and scientist of Poona. The whole day was a variety concert for the student of the Vidyalaya. The lecture of the President was masterly. The report of the institute was satisfactory. There was extra-ordinarily skilful fiddle-

(Continued in colum 5)

As fresh as if purchased in a London Pharmacy.

FRESHNESS in Fruit Saline is very desirable because a Fruit Saline that lacks freshness loses much of its sparkle and still more of its beneficial effect. There is no stale

Burgoyne's Universal Fruit Saline

on the Indian (or any other) market. Every bottle is as fresh as it purchased in a London Pharmacy. Little wonder so many fly to it in times of trouble.

Sold by all Chemists throughout India.

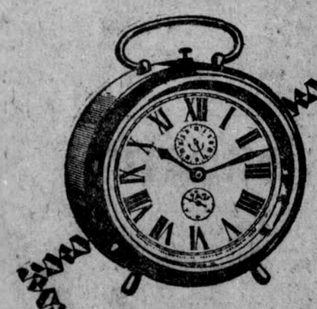
MARIANI TONIC WINE.

Dr. G. GAUNTERLET, Deputy Professor at the Faculty of Medicine at Bordeaux, Director of the Biological Laboratory in the higher study school of Paris, says

"He who has tried Mariani Wine will not stop drinking it."

Can be had of all chemists or from

THE POPULAR PHARMACY (Regd.)
Grant Road & Girgaum, BOMBAY.



Move a 'JAZ' Time-piece from room to room, take it to camp, on rail or motor journeys, give it a resonable chance anywhere to stand upright on its two sturdy legs and it will tell the Time all the time, ring the alarm at the Time set.

The 'JAZ' is busy. It thrives on hard regular work. Time-keeping and Alarm-sounding it performs with equal efficiency in the Office or Home.

"JAZ"
PRECISION ALARM

Long Continuous Alarm ... Rs. 7
Long Intermittent Alarm 7-8

RADIUM DIALS Rs. 2 Extra.

WEST END WATCH Co.
BOMBAY CALCUTTA

REFORM IN BIKANER.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST MAHARAJAH REFUTED

SIR MANUBHAI'S SPEECH.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
BIKANER, Aug. 26.

The Bikaner Legislative Assembly which was in session this week concluded its sittings yesterday afternoon.

The session was opened by His Highness the Maharajah himself, who in his opening speech expressed great satisfaction at having secured as his Prime Minister a distinguished Statesman and Administrator of the stamp of Sir Manubhai Mehta. His Highness specially referred to three important Bills before the House, viz., the Irrigation Bill, the Village Panchayat Bill and the Bill for the Freedom of Religion, as possessing great importance and being fraught with permanent benefit to the people. The proposed Irrigation and Drainage Bill was necessitated by the advent of Irrigation in the Bikaner State on an extensive scale in view of the construction of the Gang Canal in the Northern portion of the State the opening ceremony which, His Highness took much pleasure in announcing to the Assembly, would be performed at his invitation by His Excellency the Viceroy on the 26th October.

BUILD FROM BOTTOM.

The Village Panchayat Bill is the consumation of the announcement made previously on the subject. "Any liberal edifice for the participation of the popular element in the task of Government", said His Highness, "must, I need hardly point out, be raised on solid foundations. Popular Assemblies and Responsible Legislatures, Municipal Boards, own Councils and District Boards, all must commence with the humble beginnings of village communities. A village is the lowest adminstrative unit; and a sound political structure, in order to be enduring, can only be reared up on solid tiers, stage by stage, erected upon stable foundations. Here again we have only to revive and resuscitate our old village communities whch had acquired a repute as one durable foundation of Hindu polity. Village Panchayats, besides being entrusted with the management of simple village needs and daily requirements of the rural populace, can also, as their name signifies, be made to subserve the purpose of simple civil tribunals and rural magistracy. Justice administered at the threshold of their own homes is often more equitable, and certainly cheaper and quicker, than that obtained from the more elaborate refinements of modern civilization. Where village factions and rival animosities do not, like a canker, eat at the core of village life, the justice secured at the hands of village elders is also more acceptable to the people and leaves little venom behind."

IMPORTANCE OF TOLERATION.

Speaking of the Religious Freedom Bill, His Highness emphasized the importance of perfect religious toleration. But "there are no rights without corresponding obligations; and if this Bill safeguards the honest convictions about religion of all my subjects, it also visits with penalties any attempt at forcible conversion or unfair winning over of one soul to another alien Faith."

An important constitutional announcement was made by His Highness in concluding his speech, that for the future he had appointed Sir Manubhai Nandshanker Mehta, Prime Minister, who enjoyed his fullest confidence, to preside over the sittings of the Assembly in the future. While this had to be done on account of administrative convenience, His Highness assured the Members that he would continue to take the keenest interest in their work and to take every opportunity he could of keeping in touch with them.

ALLEGATIONS REFUTED.

In concluding the session of the Legislative Assembly, Sir Manubhai Mehta the Prime Minister in a striking speech in which he reviewed the past and the present administration of the State, referred to one of the non-official interpellations asking Government whether their attention was drawn to a libellous and detestable pamphlet published by one Bijjay Singh Mohta and asking whether the Government would be pleased to proscribe the pamphlet and bring its author to book, to which Government had replied that in view of its worthlessness it considered it unnecessary to take any action on the lines suggested. In his own unmincing and straightforward style the Prime Minister martialled facts and figures which gave the lie direct to all the allegations and insinuations.

Referring to the subject of His Highness' personal expenditure and the alleged wrongful diversion of State Funds to private use, he stated it was a mendacious lie to say that lakhs of rupees were spent each year on His Highness' shooting trips; and not a single penny of course was met by the State Exchequer. He further repudiated the allegations that His Highness was an absentee Ruler or made frequent pleasure trips to Europe.

Referring to the allegations that huge sums of money were wasted on the construction of buildings which served no useful purpose, Sir Manubhai asked whether the spacious Hospitals, Schools, Public Offices, Secretariat, the King-Emperor George V Hall in which the Legislative Assembly meets etc. etc., built during the reign of His Highness the Maharajah, were the unnecessary white elephant of His Highness' whim and fancy.

All of His Highness' devotional and charitable works were charged to the Privy Purse. Only a perverted mind would question the fitness of entertaining the Viceroy of India in a manner worthy both of his high position and of the dignity of the Ruler and the State, and one could only characterize as shameless impudence the ridicule which the writer had hurled on the Exalted Representative of His Imperial Majesty and his British Officers and the gross misrepresentations of extravagance made by him.

REFORMS.

Touching the administrative reforms, which stood to His Highness' credit, the establisment first of a Chief Court in 1910 and in 1922 of a High Court at Bikaner was not the least important of Judicial reforms, and yet another important reform, the separation of judicial from executive functions, was receiving the earnest consideration of His Highness' Government and was likely to be effected before very long.

EDUCATION.

All education in the State is free, liberal scholarships are offered by the State; Grant-in-aid is given to deserving schools; the Boy Scout Movement is also receiving Government support; Girls' education is growing into popular favour. And now that, by the Grace of God, the great work of providing water to the agriculturists of the Northern portion of the State is coming to a close and Railway Extension has also been carried out to an appreciable extent it is hoped to carry out a still larger extension of Primary Education for Boys and Girls, to improve the primary and secondary education of the State and to give effect to other necessary reforms of importance in the educational system. The problem of compulsory education was beset with grave and real difficulties in this part of the country, but the Director of Education was collecting materials to see if education could be made compulsory. Sir Manubhai exhorted the people to cultivate a healthy and keen public opinion on the question of education, without which Government by itself could not be successful in doing much.

MEDICAL REFORMS.

The development of the Medical Department during His Highness regine had been no less remarkable. The X-Ray installation at the Hospital was one of the finest in the whole of India, and the hospital had a complete Electro-Therapeutic apparatus, and a well-equipped pathological and bacteriological laboratory had also been started. It was also His Highness' desire to provide every District dispensary with a trained midwife nurse and some of the important towns with women Assistant Surgeons.

With regard to the Industrial advancement, the Prime Minister stated that the State would gladly lend every legitimate help to enterprisers, and hoped that the cotton industry would soon develop in the Canal area. As for the charge of heavy customs duties being imposed by the State, the Prime Minister reminded the audience that there was no direct taxation in the State. When the financial and other conditions of the State permitted, however, His Highness the Maharaja was the foremost amongst those who eagerly looked for the day when the customs duties levied in the State could be entirely abolished.

ASSURANCE OF LOYALTY.

Following the Prime Minister, Members fully representing the various interests in the State Tazimi Sardars, Seths and Sahukars, Hindus and Mohamedans, Municipal Representatives etc.—expressed indignation at such vituperous attacks on the good name of Bikaner and assured His Highness' Government that no outside attack could touch their deep loyalty to their great Ruler and their admiration of the way in which he had transformed Bikaner from a desert into a modern progressive State.

The Best Healer for

SORE FEET

If your feet are sore and blistered—if they chafe, inflame and swell through excessive perspiration, Zam-Buk is the soothing cure.

This refined herbal balm, which is free from animal fats, soaks down into the tiny skin pores. Thus Zam-Buk heals from below. It removes *the cause* of bad feet by relieving swollen blood-vessels and drawing out the poisonous exudations which produce soreness and inflammation. Callousies, bunions, etc., are softened by Zam-Buk and easily removed.

Don't suffer with your feet any longer. Begin with Zam-Buk to-day!

IT GROWS NEW SKIN

Always use ZAM-BUK to soothe and cure eczema, prickly heat, Dhobies' itch, ringworm, ulcers, poisoned sores, piles, cuts, bruises, burns, insect bites and stings, etc. L.P. 86

Re. 1 or Rs. 2-4 box.

All Medicine Vendors.

Zam-Buk

FREE FROM ANIMAL FATS.

Agents.—Messrs. M. G. SHAHANI & CO., Elphinstone Street, Karachi.

Consistently Reliable B·S·A Bicycles

When buying a new bicycle, the experienced cyclist looks for the famous "Three Piled Rifles" trade mark on the steering head. He knows that if he buys a B.S.A. he will get a high-grade bicycle that will give years of reliable service under all conditions.

Follow the lead of experienced cyclists and buy a B.S.A. Bicycle, built throughout in the B.S.A. factories and guaranteed for fifty years.

Look for this trade mark on the steering head and the Three Piled Rifles on all important parts

Send for the B.S.A. catalogue.

Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
313, Hornby Road, Bombay.
B.S.A. Motor Bicycles from 2.49 h.p. to 9.86 h.p (14 models).

ESTD 1910 — Dr I. M. Mallick's (M.A., M.D., B.L.) — Complete kitchen

ICMIC COOKER

OVER 3,LACS ALREADY IN USE. WRITE FOR CATALOGUES
ICMIC COOKER CO 29, College Street CALCUTTA.

Branch :—12, Amin-uddaula Park, LUCKNOW.
Agents :—MANEKJI & CO., Churchgate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Grossmith's
Old Cottage Lavender Water

The most favoured of all English perfumes, delightfully fragrant and lasting.

In its quaint green bottle, "Old Cottage" Lavender Water comes to you like a breath from an old English garden. A cool delight at all times

You will enjoy the same refreshing fragrance in "Old Cottage" Lavender Bath Soap and Face Powder.

From all Chemists and Bazars. Be sure you ask for Grossmith's, the original and only genuine.

Sole Proprietors and Inventors
J. GROSSMITH & SON, Ltd.
LONDON.
Representative:
WALTE WHITE, BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

LEST YOU FORGET!!

ESAALI'S LAST FEW DAYS OF THE GRAND CLEARANCE SALE

SAREES.

Plain Shanghai Chirmin Up-to-date. In variety of English Colours. Full length 45 inches.

Original Price .. ..Rs. 32
Sale Price .. ..Rs. 25

CHINA BORDERS.

Suice embroidered fancy design.

Original Price .. ..Rs. 17
Sale Price .. ..Rs. 12

NET BORDERS.

Silk and Gold embroidery to match every "Saree" available.

Original Price .. ..Rs. 14
Sale Price .. ...Rs. 8-8

SAREES.

Plain and durable China Gauze in variety of English colours. Very durable.

Original Price .. ..Rs. 18
Sale Price .. ..Rs. 12-8

SAREES.

Plain China Gauze in daily use, durable, in variety of English colour available.

Original Price .. ..Rs. 15
Sale Price .. ..Rs. 10

EMBROIDERED BORDERS.

To match every design and colour available.

Original Price .. ..Rs. 3-12
Sale Price .. ..Rs. 2

SILK PIPING.

To match every colour of Saree.

Original Price .. ..Rs. 2
Sale Price .. ..Re. 1

VELVET SAREES.

All over up-to-date design, in variety of beautiful colours available.

Original Price .. ..Rs. 75
Sale Price .. ..Rs. 50

This is the time for you to think in right earnest.

We remind you of that proverb—— "Time and Tide wait for no man."

Time is now fast approaching

WHEN THE SALE WILL BE CLOSED.

It may be that at the eleventh hour you may be utterly disappointed.

At any rate we are determined to dispose of our entire stock laid on the table at your service!

Not even a single yard of cloth is to be allowed to remain in our Shop during our Clearance Sale.

Our Parsi Patrons——

We mean you——LADIES!!

Our earnest solicitation to you is to ask you to visit our shop at your **earliest opportunity** and take your necessary equipments. We also earnestly remind you, that the days for the closing of the sale are fast approaching, and it is very likely that your late visit may be nothing short of entire disappointment to you. Take this **unique opportunity** of buying your garments for **Navroz—Pateti (New Year) and Khordadsal**, for there are no chances of having your garments at such reduced rates as are offered to you in our **Grand Clearance Sale.**

1820 LOT OF ODDMENTS

Only remaining. Don't miss this golden opportunity of buying these beautiful oddments at reduced rates.

A request to our upcountry customers—

Our up-country Parsi, Hindu and Mahomedan customers are earnestly requested to note that the sale will be very shortly closed and hence **the earlier the orders are sent to us the better,** as after the close of the sale there are no chances of your getting the cloth **at these reduced rates.** Your entire goods will be sent by V. P. P.

We are experts in Parsi Ladies' Millinery.

SAREES.

Shanghai Plain Chirmin, 40 inches in length, in variety of colours, up-to-date.

Original Price .. ..Rs. 28
Sale Price .. ..Rs. 22

BORDERS OF SPARROW DESIGN.

In Striking design over velvet belt.

Original Price .. ..Rs. 12-8
Sale Price .. ..Rs. 7

SAREES.

In China Juskhus—in Price very cheap.

Original Price .. ..Rs. 18
Sale Price .. ..Rs. 12

SAREES.

China Juskhus—best in quality available.

Original Price .. ..Rs. 21
Sale Price .. ..Rs. 15

SAREES.

In Shanghai Flower Brocade—best and up-to-date in quality and design.

Original Price .. ..Rs. 36
Sale Price .. ..Rs. 28-8

ZABHALAS.

For Children in red and light blue China design embroidered.

Original Price .. ..Rs. 15
Sale Price ..Rs. 10

SADRAS.

In Lacepice embroidered—beautiful in design.

Original Price .. ..Rs. 3-8
Sale Price .. ..Rs. 2

SAREES BROCHE.

Georgettes in up-to-date design and variety of colours available.

Original Price .. ..Rs. 78
Sale Price .. ..Rs. 60

AHMED E. ESAALI

Telegraphic Address:—ZIYA.

LEADING SILK MERCERS.

Empire Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone: No. **20,479.**

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company Limited, by SORAB PALONJI KAPADIA, and edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Bombay.